FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 DECEMBER 1985

Egyptian-Israeli Relations

Israel has for the first time expressed willingness to hold serious discussions about the possibility of arbitration over the Tabah dispute, according to a source "close to the delegations" in Cairo cited by Jerusalem radio. The source said the next round of talks, in Israel next week, will focus on arbitration, including the selection of arbiters and other legal formulations. Nevertheless, the source noted that Israel has made no commitment on arbitration, the radio said, and the head of the Israeli delegation likewise stressed that the two sides did not reach any agreement about arbitration during their talks in Cairo. The leader of the Egyptian delegation said the talks were "useful and constructive," Cairo radio reported.

In a separate development, Cairo radio cited Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's denial in a *WASHINGTON POST* interview that the United States and Israel are pressuring Egypt to use the recent hijacking as an excuse to attack Libya.

Tunisia

Poland and Tunisia have decided to intensify trade exchanges and conclude a 5-year trade agreement starting in January 1986, according to a joint communique broadcast by Tunis radio following Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Tunisia.

Sudan

The "sudden reappearance" of 'Abdallah Zakariyah, coordinator of the pro-Libyan Sudanese Revolutionary Committees, was reported by MENA, which noted that Zakariyah's claim that he had not been kidnapped conflicted with statements by his wife.

Iran

Iran will not host any negotiations concerning the fate of the French hostages in Lebanon, the Majlis public relations office announced in a statement reported by IRNA, adding that France should try to solve this issue in Lebanon itself.

In domestic issues, the Council of Guardians vetoed a press bill passed by the Majlis, urging the latter to make revisions and asserting that the bill contradicts Islamic law, freedom of the press, and the constitution, IRNA revealed.

DRA-Pakistan

BAKHTAR carried further reports denouncing the Pakistani military operation in the Khyber area and lauding the resistance of the local tribesmen. The DRA also informed Pakistan of Afghanistan's "anxiety and profound concern" over Pakistani troop movements in the tribal border areas, according to Kabul radio.

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Arab League Warns U.S. About Provocation of Libya

LD031922 Kuwait KUNA in English 1801 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Tunis, Dec 3 (KUNA) — The Arab League Tuesday warned the United States of the consequences of its escalated provocations of Libya on the stability of the region, an attitude, which the League said conflicts with the high hopes of the post-Geneva Summit.

A statement put out by the League today denounced what it described as "the increasing provocations by the United States against the security of Libya", warning that such an escalation "is bound to adversely reflect on the stability of the region."

The Tunis-based league feared that the American provocations against Libya "might slip out of hand ... a situation which conflicts the glimpse of hope in international relaxation signaled by the recent Geneva summit."

The League's Secretary General Chedli Klibi "is following with deep concern and anxiety news reports of American provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriya specially after the American press revealed a plot drawn by the Reagan administration against the security of the Libyan regime", the statement said.

Khalid al-Hasan on Egyptian Hijacking, Libyan Policies

NC051449 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Rabat, 5 Dec (MENA) — Khalid al-Hasan, head of the PNC Foreign Relations Committee, has accused the Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] group of masterminding the recent hijacking of the Egyptian airliner.

In an exclusive interview with the French-language newspaper *L'OPINION*, published today, Khalid al-Hasan said that Libya's policy seeks to create areas of tension without realizing that such behavior will also have negative effects on it.

Regarding the current tension between Egypt and Libya, he said that Egypt has so far reacted calmly by not retaliating against Libya. However, if the Libyan provocations continue, then it will be difficult for Egypt to remain silent. It is Libya's right to condemn the Camp David accords, he added, but it should not interfere in Egypt's internal affairs.

Responding to a question on the behavior of the hijackers of the Egyptian plane, Khalid al-Hasan said: This is an organization which recruits psychologically unstable and schizophrenic people. The organization's members are isolated for 6 months and taught to hate in addition to their military training. Asked the name of this organization, he replied: It is the organization of Abu Nidal, who travels between Tripoli and Damascus. He added: There is coordination between Syria and Libya in such operations. At the same time, however, Khalid al-Hasan did not confirm whether this operation had been masterminded by Syria and Libya.

Concerning Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement, the PNC official said: Syria needs this rapprochement; it loses any connection with the Palestinian issue without the Jordanians and Palestinians. Rapprochement, he added, constitutes a victory for PLO strategy. The Palestinians are not the essence of Jordanian-Syrian differences. These differences are in fact related to Jordanian-Iraqi relations.

PLF Leader Terms Reagan 'Chief Terrorist'

LD051219 Kuwait KUNA in English 1108 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Dec 5 (KUNA) — A Palestinian leader has said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan "is the chief terrorist in the world."

Defending himself against American accusations, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front Muhammad 'Abbas, code-named Abu al-'Abbas said all Palestinian people are characterized as terrorists by the American media apparatus.

'Abbas said he is prepared to go to Washington to clarify facts for the American public.

In an interview published by *Al-ITTIHAD* newspaper today, Abu al-'Abbas, whose men were involved in the hijacking of the Italian passenger ship *Achille Lauro* last October, said the "mentality of the ruling elite in the U.S. has been shaped in a way that sees every freedom fighter in the world as a terrorist."

We as well as the whole world, Abu al-'Abbas said, reject terrorism -- especially American terrorism -- against various peoples of the world including the Palestinian people who have been subjected to all forms of terrorism, injustice, and oppression at the hands of the Israelis and their American sponsors.

Further Details

GF051039 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Muhummad 'Abbas, alias Abu al-'Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], has stated that the United States, which has backed continued aggression against the Palestinian people and which has contributed to inflicting damage and harm on millions of people in this land, has no right to accuse anyone of being terrorist.

In a statement published today in the weekly issue of the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, he said: I am not a terrorist. Rather, it is Ronald Reagan who is the chief terrorist. He expressed readiness to go to the the United States to face American public opinion with facts. He affirmed the PLF's rejection of terrorism. The PLF's fighters fight for the sake of freedom, he said.

Abu al-'Abbas reiterated his commitment to the Cairo Declaration against terrorism and his commitment to struggle against Israel in the land of Palestine and reply if Israel hits the Palestinians anywhere in the world.

Concerning the hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*, he said: The operation was surprising to me because the real objective was to deal a blow to the Zionist enemy from Ashdod. However, the discovery of the fighters on board the ship forced

them to take control of it to ensure their safety — not to take hostages. He stated that the ship belonged to a friendly country which all Palestinians respect. He explained that an American being killed on board the ship was a fabricated story made up by the U.S. media to distort the image of the Palestinian struggle.

Abu al-'Abbas expressed appreciation for Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his pride in the Egyptian people for their decisive role in the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner by U.S. aircraft.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Tunis From Algiers

GF041736 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution froces, arrived yesterday in Tunis from Algiers, following his discussions with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and a number of Algerian officials.

Explosives Detonated in 'Afula Commercial Center

JN041817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland placed explosive charges inside a Zionist commerical center in the heart of the city of 'Afula in the occupied homeland. The detonation of the Palestinian explosive charges yesterday caused heavy damage to the center, started huge fires, and either killed or wounded a large number of Zionist enemy soldiers.

The Zionist occupation forces immediately besieged the area, closed roads, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of Palestinians on the pretext of having a connection with the operation. Despite these measures, our combat group successfully withdrew from the scene of operation. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the oepration, but, as usual, did not refer to its losses.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions

JN041820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces carried out several successful operations against positions and patrols belonging to Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in the hills of (Al-Somariyah), Marj 'Uyun, Yatir, and Jazzin in southern Lebanon during the past 48 hours. These positions sustained heavy damage, as two Zionist military vehicles were either damaged or destroyed and a number of Zionist and agent soldiers were either killed or wounded.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted these oeprations, but did not refer to its losses and those of its agents. It said that its forces and the agent militias shelled several villages in southern Lebanon, destroying a number of houses and wounding a number of citizens.

Yamani: Production Quotas Will Not Change

AU042120 Paris AFP in English 2110 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, Dec 4 (AFP) — Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmed Zaki Yamani today ruled out the possibility that this weekend's OPEC ministerial meeting here would change the organization's overall production ceiling or the individual quotas assigned the 13 members.

Experts familiar with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries say OPEC is currently producing one to two million barrels a day above its ceiling of 16 million barrels a day to meet strong seasonal demand.

Shaykh Yamani and his counterparts from OPEC members Kuwait, Qatar, Venezuela, Iran and Indonesia arrived here today for informal talks to prepare for the conference scheduled to open Saturday.

Preliminary talks will focus on pricing problems, Shaykh Yamani said, as OPEC has been trying to formulate a new price strategy since its last meeting in Vienna in October.

Venezuelan Oil Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, according to reliable sources, is expected to propose that official tariffs be linked to a basket of prices for crude oil and refined products practiced by a number of oil exporters who are not members of OPEC.

OPEC members are in effect no longer adhering to their official prices, preferring instead to align themselves with those on the spot market or offered by their competitors.

UAE Oil Minister on Maintaining Price Levels

GF051600 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 5 Dec (WAKH) — UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah said "OPEC's current oil price levels should be maintained in order to stabilize the oil market."

In an interview with the UAE *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper Al-'Utaybah expressed his optimism that the organisation would reach the appropriate resolutions that would in stabilizing the market especially after the winter season is over. [sentence as received] "This would only be realized if all member states expressed adquate and serious desire to do so," he added.

On the Venezuelan proposal to link OPEC's prices to those by non member states, Al-'Utaybah said "we will discuss this proposal," adding that everything else is liable to negotiations. Al-'Utaybah is expected to preside over a meeting of OPEC's market monitoring committee to discuss the latest development in the oil market and prepare a report to the conference on current market trends.

Kuwaiti Minister Predicts No New Resolutions

LD052126 Kuwait KUNA in English 1056 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Dec 5 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah Thursday disclosed that the Saturday OPEC meeting in Geneva shall not adopt new resolutions concerning oil price or production level but will only discuss new suggestions designed to protect earlier resolutions of the organization.

In a press statement to *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper published here today, Al-Khalifah pointed out that the forthcoming meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would focus on very important subjects but shall not adopt new resolutions.

He indicated that important suggestions are also to be discussed.

Yesterday's press reports quoted Venezuelan Oil Minister as saying that he shall propose linking official OPEC price with the spot market selling price of a basket of various crudes and refined products.

Al-Khalifah hinted that new resolutions may be taken during the next OPEC meeting scheduled for February which according to him, is the high time of pressure on oil markets." [no opening quotemark as received]

The Kuwaiti minister criticized non-OPEC oil exporting countries for their non-abidance by OPEC resolutions on pricing and production. He noted that this situation led to deterioation in oil markets and decreased OPEC member states' share of the market.

Al-Khalifah warned that OPEC's 13 members would not remain silent about the situation.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti minister indicated that present oil prices are close to the agreed prices, but he hinted that some OPEC member states are not fully abiding by prices and production ceiling.

On the other hand, UAE Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources Dr. Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah was quoted as saying, "If the organization has the serious will," the forthcoming meeting will reach positive resolutions on tackling the oil market.

Al-'Utaybah indicated that he is confident and optimistic toward the outcome of the meeting. He also confirmed that the meeting shall discuss the Venezuelan suggestion.

KUWAIT

Prime Minister's Health 'Improving Constantly'

LD051646 Kuwait KUNA in English 1433 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] London, 3 Dec (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah's health is "improving constantly" following his recent operation in London, Health Minister 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Awadi said here Thursday. Al-'Awadi told KUNA that Shaykh Sa'd was convalescing normally after his gallbladder operation, and had begun undertaking routine daily activities including exercising and walking. The situation, the minister said, is "completely reasuring." Al-'Awadi accompanied Shaykh Sa'd when he flew in to the British capital on Saturday for medical tests. The crown prince and prime minister was examined by physicians, and the following day was operated upon in a London hospital. The surgery was described at the time as entirely successful. Shaykh Sa'd is expected to remain in the British capital for a short time to complete his convalescence.

OMAN

Industry Minister, British Official Discuss Ties

GF050841 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Staff Colonel Salim 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, minister of industry and commerce, received in his office today Paul Channon, British minister of state for trade, who is currently visiting the country. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, particularly economic and trade relations, and the means to strengthen and expand them. The audience was attended by Ahmad 'Abd al-Nabi Makki, under secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; and the British ambassador to the Sultanate.

SAUDI ARABIA

Somali Foreign Minister Arrives in Jeddah

LD052109 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 5 Dec (SPA) — Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre arrived in Jeddah this evening on a visit to the Kingdom which will last a few days.

Opposition Figure Discusses Relations With Iran

GF011544 Tehran AL-SHAHID in Arabic 23 Oct 85 pp 32-35

[Interview with M.Jabir, chief of the culture and information office in the Islamic Revolution Organization in the Arabian Peninsula, by an unidentified *AL-SHAHID* correspondent — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Observers note that there is a clear diminution of the political role of the Saudi regime on the regional and international levels to the extent that the stardom on the Arab arena has passed to the Jordanian and Moroccan kings on the one hand, and to Syria on the other. Is there an explanation for this diminution?

[M. Jabir]: The Saudi political role in the Middle East does not exist by itself, but is a branch of the U.S. role in the region. This role has been subject to a considerable decrease during the past 2 years in a way that has been unprecedented in the past 15 years. The causes of this decreased role go back to the failure of the U.S. efforts to consolidate the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty "Camp David" and the failure to drag other Arab countries along that path. They also go back to the severe defeat that the United States suffered in Lebanon following the blowing up of the Marines headquarters and then the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. The climax of this failure has been Israel's defeat and withdrawal, which in fact signifies the announcement of the impotence and failure of the U.S. political plan in the Middle East. Since that time, Washington has begun to implore this or that country to guarantee the security of its nationals against the danger of the Islamic revolutionary movement. The diminution of Saudi influence in the Arab world is an automatic consequence of the ebbing of the U.S. power which feeds it and breathes life into it.

Question: This explanation might be true of Saudi Arabia's role in the countries which are directly connected with the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, the Saudi retreat appears complete even in those countries which are relatively far from the arena of conflict.

[Jabir]: In principle, it is not possible to separate Saudi Arabia's role in the confrontation states from its role in the other countries. Both are one. Saudi Arabia has been making this effort on behalf of the United States ever since Nixon consecrated his theory which is known as "the theory of the two mutually-supporting pillars" which provided for Saudi Arabia and Iran — in the shah's days — to play the role of the U.S.-Arab agent. However, there is another matter which we must not forget, namely that Saudi Arabia was a country which exported capital in the past decade. By relying on the huge revenues of petrodollars, it was able to have a decisive influence on the governments of the region which were in dire need of the necessary money to develop their countries and consolidate their power. If Saudi Arabia had not been a financing source to those governments, they would not have paid attention to it, and consequently it would have been unable to play an integrated political role. At present, oil revenues have dropped by more than half, which has made Saudi Arabia unable to distribute millions of dollars here and there to buy allegiance, or silence, from the other governments, as it used to do.

Question: Is there a connection between the new Islamic resurgence and the ebbing of the Saudi role?

[Jabir]: The connection is evident in relation with the Lebanese question, and the Saudi-Iranian relationship. The Saudi role is successful in the other issues, in view of the fact that it is acceptable to the parties involved, or because it is able to surmount the obstacles and problems in those issues by appeasing all the parties with money or by U.S.-supported political pressure. However, both these means have failed in Iran and Lebanon, since the core of the matter there is the Islamic revolutionary

movement. This movement is in principle based on contradiction to the political equations in which countries like Saudi Arabia and the United States play a role. This movement does not sell political stands for money and pays no heed to the threats of U.S. force.

The principles of the Islamic movement in Lebanon — as in Iran — its strategy, and the theoretical and political concepts which govern it are in total contradiction with the principles of the Saudi regime and its strategies. Consequently, Saudi political action is unable to relate to this movement. Wherever this movement is active and effective, Saudi influence will be difficult and unlikely.

Question: Regarding Saudi-Iranian relations, is there any new development, especially after the visit of Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal to Tehran?

[Jabir] Without doubt, the relations between the two countries have improved a little since the same time last year. In fact, Saudi Arabia has made desperate efforts to improve its relations with Iran. But although there are some in Iran who call for improving relations with the Saudi regime, Iran will not be able to promote its relations beyond the tactical limit, because it represents a popular Islamic movement based on formulae which contradict the Saudi formula, and that the credibility of the revolution, its continuation, and stability are linked with adherence to the original line which stressed its victory. Accordingly, we think that Iran will not further promote its relations beyond the tactical relations which aim at solving the current disputes between the two sides. In its attempts to improve relations with Iran, Saudi Arabia takes one step forward, one step backward. From one side it tries to neutralize Iran in the current struggles in the region, and on the other side it tries to eliminate the aggressive image of the Saudi stand toward the Islamic Republic regarding the Haj issue and the war against Iraq. Saudi Arabia is trying in this way to convince Iran to accept certain facts which it considers vital for the continuation of the dialogue on issues of conflicts between the two countries.

On the other side, Saudi Arabia fears that normalization of relations with Iran will lead the Iranians to carry out their plans, especially concerning Haj, which the Iranian Muslims always try to convert into a season of acquaintance with the people of the Islamic world, and to transfer their expertise and the ideology of the Islamic revolution to them, a thing which endangers the stability of the Saudi system and weakens its position in the Islamic world. As I have said, Saudi-Iranian relations will be confined to the tactical side which leads to solving current problems only.

Question: It is known that the peoples of the country have different levels of awareness and reactions toward the authorities. Do you think the current situation will lead all the regions to rebel, or will only certain regions rebel?

[Jabir] It is true that there are differences. But I can affirm that the outrage is sweeping all regions of the countries, even among sectors known to be loyal to the royal family. In some regions which have recently witnessed popular opposition, such as the western region, the state of outrage can be described as boiling. Rebellion is unlimited. If it develops, it will be an explosion which will shake the very foundation of the corrupted regime. For example, the region of Hijaz, which is of human and spiritual importance to the Saudi system, is currently witnessing economic difficulties and cultural oppression. This happened when a number of intellectuals criticized the ban imposed by the royal family on culture and intellectuals against it, although most citizens are against the official stand of the royal family. Currently this dispute is developing and a large number of people are participating in it. We should not forget that Hijaz witnessed an armed uprising in early 1979. In other regions, such as the south and Riyadh, citizens clashed with the police following the increase of fuel prices. All this indicates that the near future will be very harsh on the royal family.

Question: How does the Islamic movement make use of such circumstances?

[Jabir] The Islamic revolution organization endeavors to deepen this popular stance and to drive the people to adopt the stand of real opposition to the regime. It also endeavors to organize pioneering work with the masses, as well as spread the revolutionary concepts and methods of popular work among the people. At the same time, we try to expand to the sectors which are still far from the line of the revolution. We also take advantage of this atmosphere to raise and deepen the basic demands of the Islamic movement, such as the fall of royal rule, the establishment of Islamic rule, the establishment of individual freedoms, and equality before the law. And we always affirm to our citizens that the economic crisis is only the result of this family rule.

Question: Some observers talk about an extraordinary resistance in certain circles, faced by the ineptitude of the Islamic revolutionary movement in containing and organizing this resistance. How true is this?

[Jabir] What those observers said is not far from the truth. Our people — their enemies thought they eliminated their personality and destroyed their spirit of challenge — once again proved that they are a genuine and brave nation. If these characteristics can be found in a nation then events move in their favor.

Question: Some revolutionaries, whatever their experiences in this field, see that the popular movement tends to be anarchist, as every group moves on the basis of its personal conviction as well as the impact of its personality on work. Thus we find ourselves before a group of movements that do not have a common denominator.

[Jabir] That might be true if we assess the masses' movement in accordance to organization standards; this is basically a mistake because the popular movement has its special standards and its own mechanism that is hard to apply to the organization. Similarly the standard and the apparatus of the organization do not apply to the movement of the masses. With regard to the organization, we find that it is necessary to unite the idea and the methods of the movement and deal with the disimilarity of the personalities in its ranks. The popular movement should avoid all this and look to the final result, whether or not it is in the interest of the Islamic work. We believe that this result will be in the

interest of the Islamic movement and in the interest of the jihad and revolution.

Question: Are you not afraid that your stand will lead to multiple loyalties and numerous leaderships, and consequently to the disintegration of the popular movement?

[Jabir] Even if that takes place, it will not be a frightening matter. We endeavor to activate the people and not to impose our leadership on them.

Question: Allow us to move to the subject of the detainees. What is new in this matter? As everybody knows, Amnesty International has also mentioned this.

[Jabir] The oppression continues and arrests have become daily news, and it does not seem that they will stop soon. At the moment there are tens of the most honorable citizens in prison, including intellectuals, teachers, engineers, scholars, and even elderly people, such as 70-year-old men. We have called on Amnesty International and the international human rights committees to intervene and rescue those dear ones. We affirm that the continuation of the Islamic movement and its steadfastness and the deepening of its roots is the radical solution to the question. As long as the Al Sa'ud family rule the country, the oppression will not stop and usurpation of citizens' rights will continue. It is necessary to resolve the core of problems by uprooting this devil's tree from our pure Islamic land.

Question: What is the popular reaction to the continuation of the arrests?

[Jabir] The direct reaction was to demand their release by sending popular delegations to the officials and sending messages and cables and making phone calls. The intelligence director of Al-Dammam, the administrative capital of the eastern region, asked the telephone company to change the telephone numbers of his administration to end the disturbance caused by continuous phone calls on the detainees. What we fear is that the region is heading toward violence; there are interesting phenomena in this regard. People are turning toward extremism and there are sides that want to exploit this direction. If the Saudi Government continues to arrest citizens, it might find itself before a state it will be unable to resist. I do not want to give further information on this.

UAE

Daily on 'Failure' of Murphy's Mideast Mission

GF050911 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0610 GMT 5 Dec 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 5 Dec (WAM) — Under the headline "Mr Murphy, What Settlement Do You Seek," the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* asks what sort of settlement the United States is seeking in the region as it refuses to hold any negotiations with the legitimate leadership of the Palestinian people who are primarily concerned with the issue and when it wants these people to kneel and offer more concessions from their legitimate human right to self-determination and to return to their homeland. The paper stated that the United States behaves so only to please its fostered Zionist ally.

AL-ITTIHAD emphasizes that it is logical and reasonable that Murphy's mission would fail "because everything that is established on wrong must eventually disappoint the protectors of wrong and that U.S. attempts to frustrate Arab struggle must, in turn, doom and frustrate its own insincere efforts."

The newspaper also asks: "How can the United States claim to defend human rights when it fiercely and persistently disavows the Palestinian people's rights by raising flamboyant slogans in the name of a political and peaceful settlement?" The newspaper emphasizes that any slogans of this kind deceive no one. "They would not be accepted by the Palestinian people and they are contrary to pan-Arab feelings, even if such maneuvers and tactics continue over an extended period."

In conclusion, the newspaper asks Murphy "to return home and present an honest description of the results of his meetings in the Arab region and his meetings yesterday with officials in the occupied Palestinian land." This will probably make the administration know that there will be no settlement or solution to the conflict in the Middle East except by returning rights to their owners.

PDRY

Chairman Visits Troops on Perim Island

GF051702 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, greeted the members of our Armed Forces who are stationed in Mayyun Island [Perim Island] to defend international shipping in this important strategic location which controls the entrance to the Red Sea.

In an address which he made today to the soldiers, officers, and noncommissioned officers of the Armed Forces stationed on Mayyun Island, and its citizens, he said that our Armed Forces will remain true to the aims and principles for which they struggle, foremost among which is ensuring security and stability to defend this area and this important international waterway. He lauded the history of struggle of the sons of this island over a long period, their role in confronting colonialist attempts to internationalize the island, their adherence to keeping it a Yemeni island, and their refusal — within the framework of nationalism — to abandon its sovereignty.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly appreciated the role which the USSR has played and continues to play in this regard. He recalled the USSR's efforts to clear the mines which were laid last year in the Aden Gulf and the Red Sea in order to undermine security and stability. He also highly appreciated the solidarity stands which the USSR adopts on the side of the PDRY and socialist Ethiopia, particularly in the sphere of honest

internationalistic support to boost the defensive capabilities of the two countries.

He expressed confidence that the PDRY naval force, following 18 years of close relations between our country and the USSR, is capable today of carrying out its important role in defending the islands and our country's territorial waters.

In his address, the brother secretary general extolled the level of coordination between the two parts of the homeland, particularly with regard to defending shipping, and especially the coordination connected with the crises which took place in the Red Sea as a result of the laying of mines. He referred to the contacts which were made between the leaders of the two parts of the homeland to confront the situation at that time.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad asserted that the PDRY desires to establish good relations with all parties, and that it supports security and stability. At the same time, the brother secretary general exhorted the members of the Armed Forces to be vigilant and ready for combat. He said that this requires raising the level of combat readiness and strengthening the unity of struggle among the members of the armed forces.

He asserted that our party, which concluded its congress with great success, has proved again that no voice rises above that of the party.

He expressed appreciation for the troops stationed on Mayyun Island and its citizens. He said that the party and the revolution's ggovernment will give greater attention to the living conditions of the citizens and provide all necessary amenities for them and for the troops stationed on the island.

YAR

President Said To Mediate Between Egypt, Libya

GF051948 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The *26 SEPTEMBER* newspaper has learned that intensive efforts and unstinting contacts along various channels are being exerted between our country and the brothers in the Egypt Arab Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to end the differences existing between them and to undertake an effective brotherly mediation to alleviate the escalating and the hazardous tension that exists between them following the incident of the Egyptian plane which was hijacked to Malta early last week and in which over 60 passengers died. This mediation stens from awareness of the importance in hastily defusing the existing danger between the two fraternal and neighborly countries, Egypt and Libya, and to establish normal and good relations among the various Arab brothers — as the only beneficiary from any difference is the Zionist usurper enemy which lies in wait for the sons of the Arab nation.

The day before yesErday Egyptian President Husni Mudarak received an urgent message from his Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih conveyed to him by Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister and Member of the Standing Committee. The message pertained to the current situation in the region, particularly the simmering situation along the Egyptian-Libyan border, and the determined desire of our country to play a mediation role to terminate the differences and to eliminate the existing tension detween the two fraternal countries.

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in turn handed Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani a reply for the brother leader. It is noteworthy that reports have nentioned encouraging signs of acceptance of our country's mediation endeavors by the two sides. This furnishes clear evidence of the unique prestige of our country in addition to the respect and appreciation accorded to Yemeni diilomacy owing to its wise and clear style and to the great keeness exerted by our country's leadership and people in brushing aside and solving all the differences among the brothers through peaceful channels and through convincing brotherly dialogue to reinforce solidarity and unity among all the brothers in the Arab homeland.

Vice President Receives Soviet Ambassador

GF051840 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Council, and member of the Standing Committee, this morning received Anatoliy Filev, Soviet ambassador in Sanaa. During the meeting they discussed the cordial relations between the two countries and means to promote them. They also reviewed the USSR Supreme Soviet's decision on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit which was held in Geneva last month.

'Abd al-Majid Denies Pressure To Attack Libya

NC060707 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] MENA points out that Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has denied reports being circulated to the effect that the United States and Israel are pressing Egypt to use the recent plane hijacking as an excuse to launch an offensive against Libya.

In an interview with the U.S. newspaper, *THE WASHINGTON POST*, Dr 'Abd al-Majid asserted that Egypt will not launch a military action against Libya as a result of the hijacking incident. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: If any military or aggressive action is launched against Egypt, however, this is another story.

This statement came in reply to a question about the claim that there are military concentrations and a state of alert on both sides of the Egyptian-Libyan border. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We should be wary of Al-Qadhdhafi. We must not leave anything to chance. The deputy prime minister also asserted that Egypt bears no grudge against the Libyan people. They are our neighbors and brothers. Our anger is directed at the behavior of the Libyan leadership. Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that Egypt is committed to a code of ethics which governs its relations with other countries.

U.S. Officers Said To Aid in Plane Storming

GF051458 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
4 Dec 85 p 26

[Excerpt] Cairo — *AL-ANBA'* has learned from a reliable official source that three senior U.S. officers took part in drawing up and executing the armed storming of the hijacked Egyptian plane by commando forces. The source asserted that the U.S. officers were present with the commando units in Malta but did not take part in the actual storming.

A strange surprise has been revealed in connection with the hijacking of the Egyptian plane. A spokesman for the Maltese Government has said that investigations have proved that there were only four hijackers and that the fifth was a Greek passenger whom the hijackers forced to cooperate with them; this made Hani Jalal, the pilot of the plane, think that he was one of them. The spokesman added that the task of the Greek passenger was limited to preparing food and collecting passports.

AL-ANBA' also has learned that the Greek Government had sent a memorandum to the Egyptian Government requesting the directors of international airlines in Athens, including Egyptair, to let allow Greek security men on board their planes to carry out electronic searches of the passengers immediately before they boarded the planes, in addition to the search carried out inside the airport. The director of Egyptair in Athens, however, rejected this recommendation saying that this last search would delay aircraft departures. The memorandum said that this refusal was the primary reason that weapons were allowed to pass unnoticed in the hijacking of the Egyptian plane.

Engineer Muhammad Fahim, chairman of the board of Egyptair, decided to replace the staff of the company's office at Athens airport following the hijacking.

Tabah Talks End, To Resume in Israel 10 Dec

NC051255 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The discussions pertaining to the Tabah problem ended this afternoon. Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, said that the discussions were useful and constructive. He added that the Egyptian and Israeli delegations, as well as the U.S. representatives, will resume their discussions in Israel on Tuesday [10 December].

Israeli Delegation Departs

NC052039 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Dec (MENA) — The Israeli delegation headed by Avraham Tamir, director of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office, left Cairo this evening for Tel Aviv after participating in the 3-day Tabah talks. The delegation was seen off by Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi and Moshe Sason, Israel's ambassador to Cairo.

Government 'Regrets' UK Withdrawal From UNESCO

NC061244 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1233 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has declared that Egypt regrets Britain's withdrawal from UNESCO. In a statement to our radio correspondent, Dr Ghali said: This withdrawal will only weaken the international organization. Furthermore, it is a negative action that contradicts UNESCO's philosophy, which is based on dialogue, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence among the various creeds and ideologies. Egypt believes that all of the world's states must cooperate in bolstering this organization, so that it may carry out its mission in service to the world, particularly the developing nations.

Consultative Council Speaker Meets Soviet Envoy

NC051621 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, the Consultative Council speaker, received Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Belonogov today. During the meeting, the ambassador reviewed Soviet leader Gorbachev's report on the Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Geneva and the Supreme Soviet's resolution on these talks.

Communique Issued on 4-5 Dec War Actions

JN051729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,043 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are firmly fixed in all positions of might and honor along the battlefront, defying our enemies, the Iranian rulers, who resent our progress and who are trying in vain to stop our advance along the road of freedom, development, and progress as the Zionist schemes suggest to them.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In order to divest the despotic clique of all means of aggression and inflict on it the heaviest losses, Iraq's brave hawks launched bold surprise attacks on enemy units opposite our positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. They destroyed enemy equipment, vehicles, and troop concentrations and inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment. They flew 120 combat missions after which they returned safely to base under God's protection.

2. Formations from our forward units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah opened intense artillery and mortar fire on enemy gun and mortar emplacements and troop concentrations, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. One of our units in the same sector also destroyed one ammunition dump, killed four soldiers, and wounded others. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

3. Our forward units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded enemy units opposite them and managed to damage four tanks, burn one vehicle, and destroy one observation post, killing its occupants.

4. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector effectively hit and destroyed several enemy positions, killed one soldier, and wounded others.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 December 1985

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Visit to United Kingdom

JN060758 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Dec (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has returned to Baghdad from London following an official visit to the United Kingdom. During the visit, Tariq 'Aziz met with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher. He also met with Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign affairs; British Home Secretary [as received] Douglas Hurd; and Michael Heseltine, secretary of state for defense. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and ways of promoting them. Tariq 'Aziz also met with several British Parliament members.

Egyptian Emigration Minister Leaves 5 Dec

JN051104 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Dec (INA) — William Najib Sayfayn, Egyptian minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad, and his delegation left Baghdad today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. During the visit the Egyptian minister held talks with Iraqi officials on ways to promote relations of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of labor affairs.

Karami Outlines West Beirut Security Plan
NC061009 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0842 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting in Beirut with Amal and Progressive Socialist Party representatives Muhammad Baydun and Marwan Hamadah on 6 December — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] In order to crystallize the will to work for the restoration of normal conditions in West Beirut, following the clashes which had a deleterious effect on all the citizens, in the service of the national interest which demands unity of ranks and attitudes in pursuit of undisputed goals, and after intensive exchanges, it has been agreed:

1. To implement all the provisions of the Damascus agreement pertaining to the security of Beirut.

2. To consider those provisions of the Damascus agreement relating to the camps' security committee as still in force.

3. To form a joint military police force to suppress party differences and pave the way for the special force stipulated in the Damascus agreement.

4. To maintain this military police force as a reserve force ready to intervene at the request of the coordination committee in the event of any party violations or to deal with any other security situation. This means that the following measures must be implemented to enable the special force to patrol the streets:

A. All [militia] offices to be closed. Steps are already being taken for this purpose.

b. All gunmen to be withdrawn and shows of force to be stopped. This has been achieved, with the exception of the task force which will be converted into a military police force and withdraw, to be replaced by the special force.

C. Protection for violators to be lifted and the occupation of apartments and evacuation to be banned.

D. According to the Damascus agreement, the security of Beirut will be assigned to internal security forces supported by the special force, which will come under the orders of the prime minister and defense minister. The strength and equipment of this special force will be specified in agreement with the military command — Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, Brigadier General Nabil Quraytim, and Colonel Lutfi Jabir — in order that the force may achieve its goals.

6. The ministerial council will hold periodic meetings to discuss all political and security issues and the problems of every day life, and to propose solutions. The proposed solutions will be formulated and implemented by whatever means the council deems appropriate.

[Question] When will the implementation of the plan begin?

[Karami] I will invite the coordination committee and the military command to a meeting at my house at 1900 tonight to discuss the necessary arrangements.

Birri, Junblatt Cited on West Beirut Security
NC051513 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has affirmed that the special force mentioned in the Damascus agreement together with the internal security forces are capable of maintaining security in West Beirut on their own. He added that no one can say this force has failed until it has been tried.

Minister Birri stressed the need for honest intentions and for decisions to be put into practice. He emphasized that there should be no attempts to undermine the 6th Brigade and pointed out that we must implement the Damascus agreement and not foil it.

From his office in Barbur, Minister Birri spent the day following up the efforts now being made to reach agreement on a security plan and a political program for West Beirut. This was done in light of the meetings which Prime Minister Rashid Karami is holding on this subject.

Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, called today for unity of ranks in order to confront the difficult challenges that will arise in the future. He declared that recent events in West Beirut were caused by Israel and will not be repeated, as the Army, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Amal Movement will not permit such things to happen again. Minister Junblatt was speaking during an inspection of the Al-Amir Bashir Barracks in Unesco.

Junblatt Not To 'Totally Withdraw' from W. Beirut
NC051835 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] In an interview with the *MAGAZINE* magazine to be published tomorrow, Minister Junblatt has announced that he will not totally withdraw his party's men from West Beirut. Instead, he will reduce their number in order to lessen the chances for friction.

Junblatt emphasized that he sees nothing to stop the Syrians from entering West Beirut, or even Al-Shuf and 'Alayh. He added that he is in favor of signing the tripartite agreement, which represents a transitional period leading to the abrogation of political sectarianism. Junblatt, however, stressed that the agreement does not fulfill all his desires, but it is a step toward a more just political system in Lebanon. He expressed his willingness to sign the agreement after some, but not all, of the proposed modifications are incorporated.

Amal-Hizballah Delegation Leaves for Tehran

NC051540 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Beirut has announced that a delegation representing the newly formed joint Amal-Hizballah committee left Beirut for Tehran today. The delegation is visiting Iran at the invitation of the Iranian Foreign Ministry and includes a number of officials. It will discuss matters pertaining to current conditions; coordinate ways to confront agents and the enemies of the oppressed; and study methods to strengthen ties among the Islamic and faithful forces in Lebanon.

Israeli Gunboats Sighted Off Tripoli Coast

NC060700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] According to security sources, three Israeli gunboats have tried to reach the coast at Tripoli and six military helicopters were seen circling the gunboats. The security forces concerned feared that an attempt was being made to land Israeli forces. They opened fire at the gunboats to prevent them from carrying out their mission. Two helicopters were seen flying over Jabal Turbul. Sources said afterwards that they were Syrian helicopters which were observing the approach of the gunboats.

Amal, Hizballah Clash in Beirut; 1 Killed

NC051048 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] At about 0900 this morning, there was a clash between Amal and Hizballah gunmen in Al-Ghubayrah in Beirut's southern suburb. An Amal member, Shihadah Shihadah, is said to have been killed. Tension now prevails in the area.

In another development, some Amal security men entered the electricity company building in Bi'r Hasan. After firing some shots to intimidate the employees, they kidnapped eight company officials and took them to an unknown destination.

'Atlit Detainee Reportedly Released by Israel

NC051542 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Amal Movement security sources in Beirut have reported that the Israeli occupation authorities released detainee Tony Abu Ghanim this morning. He is one of two who had remained in Israel's 'Atlit prison. The other detainee is Ni'mah Hashim. The sources said that Abu Ghanim proceeded to Tyre and is now on his way to Beirut. However, this report has not been confirmed by the International Red Cross.

Al-Asad Chairs Progressive National Front Meeting

JN051604 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1537 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, 5 Dec (SANA) — The Progressive National Front's Central Command held a meeting under President Hafiz al-Asad here today. During the meeting, the Central Command discussed the political situation in the region and recent developments in light of the Syrian national and pan-Arab policy. It also discussed ways of reinforcing this policy in order to confront Zionist and imperialist designs and moves in the region aimed at achieving capitulationist settlements leading to the liquidation of the Palestine question and the imposition of imperialist hegemony over the region.

Within the framework of discussions on the political situation, the Central Command discussed the Egyptian regime's concentration of armed forces on the Libyan borders. The Central Command voiced support for the country's stand in supporting and backing Libya and providing it with all forms of assistance in the face of any aggression. The Central Command reviewed the latest development in Lebanon. President al-Asad affirmed Syria's determination to continue its efforts and exploit all available means to end the anomalous situation in fraternal Lebanon, achieve national accord, end the fighting there, and restore peace and security to Lebanese territory. The Central Command also discussed a number of other political issues and ways of promoting militant action.

The Central Command praised President Hafiz al-Asad's wise leadership and his role in bolstering Arab steadfastness and confronting Zionist and imperialist attempts to subjugate the region.

President Receives Sierra Leone Minister, Message

JN051901 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma at 1800 this evening. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting.

Koroma conveyed to the president a message from Sierra Leonean President General Joseph Momoh. Talks revolved around issues of mutual interest.

Al-Shar' Confers With Minister

JN051306 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus —Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma at 1030 today. Talks revolved around bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields. They also touched on the Arab-African relations and the importance of bolstering them to confront the aggressive and racist policies of both South Africa and Israel.

Commentary Reiterates Support for Libya

JN051447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brethren: With the Maltese prime minister's official announcement that no Libyan connection with the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner to Valletta has been confirmed, the Egyptian regime's main pretext for massing its forces on the Libyan border and threatening to launch aggression falls apart. This aggression is in fact based on two points represented first by the Egyptian regime's attempt to cover up its domestic economic and political crises which pile up whenever it further adheres to the Camp David accords which turned Egypt into an arena for a U.S. military presence and Israeli hegemony.

The second point is represented by the Egyptian regime's attempt to reactivate its role within the framework of the Camp David accords and the regional treaty of alliance with Israel and the United States by exploding and Arabizing the conflict on Egyptian and Libyan territory, a matter which constitutes the central goal of the U.S. policy of hegemony and the way in which the Camp David accords can be expanded by replacing the conflict with the Israeli enemy with Arab and regional conflicts which ultimately serve the strategy of U.S. containment of the Middle East.

The United States tried the policy of force and direct military interference in the region during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. This resulted in the destruction of the political base of the invasion, represented by the 17 May accord, and the retreat of the U.S. naval and air units and multinational forces from Lebanon. Moreover, the Zionist invaders' aims were foiled as a result of the Lebanese people's rejection and resistance of invasion and Syria's continuous, multifaceted support for every national Lebanese effort to expel the Zionist invaders from the south and safeguard the unity of Lebanese territory and people within the framework and Arab affiliation and Syrian option.

Now that Washington is trying to pressure the Egyptian regime into implementing its commitments according to the Camp David accords by Arabizing the conflict on the front with Libya, after this regime pulled the Egyptian Army away from the border with the Zionist enemy, any adventure on which the Egyptian regime may embark upon the instigation and encouragement of the United States and Israel will not have favorable results, nor will it rescue the Egyptian regime from its crises and deadlocks and from the escalating national tide among the people and the Army — an Army which expressed its fervent national stance in the Ra's Burqa' incident.

Finally, it would not be easy to isolate the Libyan Jamahiriyah, for which Syria will be a basic pillar of support in confronting any aggression the Egyptian regime might launch against it on behalf of the United States and Israel.

Commentary on Murphy Tour, U.S. 'Peace Process'
JN041457 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, is continuing his tour of the region. Western observers say that his mission has two aims: The first is to give a U.S. briefing on the proceedings of the U.S.-Soviet summit between Gorbachev and Reagan; and the second is to exert new efforts to give impetus to the so-called U.S. peace process, which was halted by the quicksand of rejection in the region.

It may be said that the first aim is pointless because those who are placed in the cage of subservience to U.S. imperialism have not the choice to argue about anything whether the U.S. Administration informs them or not. As for the others, who have good relations with the Soviet Union, they were briefed on the proceedings and results of the summit by the Soviet side at an early date.

As for the issue of giving impetus to the U.S. peace process, it is a very complicated matter because previous U.S. concepts were based on rejecting the international conference and on imposing separate deals on the Arab sides one after the other through direct negotiations with Israel and with U.S.-Israeli conditions, that is without preconditions. This means that there will be no adherence to principles of the UN Charter, which oppose annexing the territory of others by force and recognize peoples' right to self-determination. It also means that there will be no adherence to UN resolutions concerning an Arab state in Palestine, the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, and the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon.

This U.S. position, which was crystallized in the Camp David agreements and in President Reagan's 1 September 1982 proposals, did not lead to peace or to establishing an acceptable, durable basis. On the contrary, the U.S. position complicated matters still further because it adhered to the Israeli policy in the Middle East. This position harmed U.S. status and interests in the region and inflicted on it well-known political losses. If the U.S. position continues as before, the new U.S. efforts will not have a better chance than previous efforts. Even the U.S. policymakers have admitted they have reached a deadlock.

If some Washington planners think that pushing Israel toward provoking Syria and toward staging large-scale maneuvers in the Negev Desert to train for acts of aggression and for long-range aggressive operations — taking into consideration the presence of U.S. warships in Haifa and near the Libyan coast and given the escalation of tension along the Egyptian-Libyan borders — can lend the new U.S. efforts support and impetus, they are very much mistaken because such pressures, threats, and shows of force will not make the stands of Syria and Libya more lenient. It will not benefit the United States because it is aware that the region is not within the sphere of U.S. influence, that the Mediterranean Sea is not a U.S lake, and that those who were defeated in Lebanon did not triumph in any other place in the region.

Syria wants and seeks peace, but this peace is not capitulation on Israeli terms adopted by the United States. It is a real peace that will return the occupied Arab territories to their rightful owners and enables the Arabs to exercise their rights.

Tabah Session Ends; No Agreement on Arbitration

TA060521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the talks on Tabah returned from Cairo last night. Delegation head Avraham Tamir told the ITIM news agency that the sides did not reach any agreement about arbitration of the dispute. Sources in Cairo said yesterday that discussion of the principles of arbitration would begin in Herzliyya next week. Another senior member of the delegation, David Kimche, said that the Ra's al-Burqa' affair had been discussed with Egypt's Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Source on Next Tabah Session

TA051810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] In the next round of the Tabah talks, which are to be held in Herzliyya, the sides will deal mainly with the question of arbitration. This was reported by a source close to the delegations in Cairo. The source pointed out that, for the first time since the talks began, Israel has expressed willingness to hold serious discussions about the possibility of arbitration over Tabah. The source said that in the talks that are to be held in Israel next week various principles will be discussed, including the selection of the arbiters and other legal formulations. He explained that the Israeli delegation is interested in receiving a complete picture on the arbitration issue before it makes any commitment whatsoever on this topic. The round of talks in Egypt ended after 3 days of deliberations.

Shamir: Likud Right in Foreign Policy Assessments

TA060638 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
6 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Sarah Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The Likud was "right in its foreign-policy assessments," Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday told the Herut Executive. "Despite a flood of peace declarations and explanations, none of the Arab states is yet ready for peace." He also foresaw an increase in terrorism.

Shamir argued that no Arab state is "even ready for the sort of peace process which would be acceptable to the most extreme doves among us. I say this without any joy. I regret that this is the situation."

Shamir predicted an increase in terrorism despite the growing weakness of the PLO, Jordan's refusal of direct negotiations and its search instead for tough allies such as 'Arafat and Syria, and a violation of the peace treaty by Egypt and a hostile atmosphere to Israel, fueled by Egypt's growing closeness to the PLO and a growing rejection of the Camp David accord. Shamir asserted that while Israel insists on direct negotiations, Jordan and Egypt continue to propose, under varied guises, an international conference which would have the authority of a court of law. Instead of a peace agreement between Israel and each of its neighbors, they want an overall agreement according to the Fez formula.

Shamir spoke about the "hot air peace balloon bursting in mid-air. This is by no means encouraging, but we cannot and must not give up on our desire for peace. Just as we must not tire in our struggle against our enemies, so we must not tire in our struggle for peace."

'Political Sources' on Handover of Pollard Report

TA060541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem believe that if Israel does not hand over the documents it possesses in the Pollard affair, the Washington prosecution will be unable to indict Pollard with handing over classified material, but only with possessing it. This is why, according to these sources, the United States is pressuring Israel to allow the legal personnel to arrive in Israel and receive all the material connected with the affair without any further delay. The prime minister personally instructed that the conclusions of the report on the internal Israeli investigation into the Pollard affair be handed over to *THE NEW YORK TIMES*. Political sources told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that, in retrospect, the manner in which things have been published on the affair has damaged rather than benefited Israel.

'Pessimism' for Peace Noted Following Murphy Visit

TA051306 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] There is pessimism in Jerusalem official circles today in the wake of yesterday's talks between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. It is understood that Murphy told Shamir that in his latest round of visits to Arab capitals in the area he failed to discover any new movement toward peace negotiations with Israel. This assessment was echoed by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres when he told a meeting of the council of the Shinuy Party that the main stumbling block appears to be the PLO's refusal to take a positive decision for political solution. The situation is examined by Arye Heskel:

The optimists believe that if Yasir 'Arafat continues to sit on the fence and refuses to make good the promises he gave to King Husayn of Jordan when he concluded the February agreement with him, then Husayn will ditch the PLO and go it alone. The pessimists beg to differ, believing that King Husayn will not act without the backing of the rest of the Arab world, including Syria. To this end he is planning to send his prime minister to Damascus again next week in the hope of persuading the Syrians to soften their stand in advance of a meeting between himself and Syrian President al-Asad. The pessimists detect fundamental differences between Amman and Damascus over the role that a projected international conference would play, with the Syrians demanding the setting up of an Arab subcommittee which would have to agree on the peace plan, in effect giving Syria the power of veto. Another complication is the growing gap between the positions of Jordan and Egypt; President Husni Mubarak still pins his faith on persuading 'Arafat and the PLO to renounce terrorism in Israel and the administered territories, as well as in other countries. Husayn, on the other hand, is reportedly disil-

lusioned with 'Arafat, and some say that together with Saudi Arabia he is looking for a way of replacing him as head of the PLO by a figure who would be acceptable to Syria, Israel, and the United States. However, no such candidates are on the horizon, and like Husayn himself, Yasir 'Arafat is showing all the signs of being a professional survivor.

USSR Delegate Addresses Communist Party Convention

TA060642 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Haifa — The head of the Soviet delegation to the Israel Communist Party convention yesterday echoed President Herzog's declaration at the opening session on Wednesday that "there is no enmity" between the two countries. But Mikhail Menashev also scored "the attempts to make separate peace deals" without the PLO and the Soviet Union.

Presenting the Soviet party's greetings to the 610 delegates at the Shavit cinema, Menashev dismissed "the arguments that the USSR opposes the existence of Israel or considers it a hostile country." Only recently, party chief Mikhail Gorbachev had stated that "we participated in the establishment of the State of Israel. We recognize its sovereignty and its right to live in security," Menashev noted. On the other hand, he declared there is no substitute for a "comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East dispute." He scored the "attempts at separate deals in the spirit of David," [as published] an approach that had led to the Lebanon war, he said. "For what purpose did the Israeli boys fall on foreign soil in Lebanon?" he asked. The Soviet Union's stand is "balanced and realistic in considering the interests of all countries and peoples of the region," and calling for a peaceful settlement through an international conference with the PLO's participation, he said.

He paid a compliment to the tiny Israeli Communist Party. "We Soviet Communists are proud of the close, friendly relations between the Communist Parties of the USSR and Israel. We greatly appreciate your contribution to the realization of the common tasks and goals of the world communist movement," he said.

Today, the 19 foreign delegations are to meet the press, and the convention is to wind up tomorrow with the adoption of resolutions.

U.S. To Oversee Costs in Submarine Projects

TA041355 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Dec 85 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] The United States has informed Israel that it plans to play a very active role in examining and reviewing the cost estimates for building submarines and the future Sa'ar-5 missile boat for the Israeli Navy. The allocations for these two projects amount to approximately $1 billion.

Israeli sources believe that the Americans have taken this position following the not-too-pleasant experience they had with the Lavi project. They noted that at the time Israel had presented a budget for the manufacture of the aircraft that was far lower than the actual cost of the project today. The Americans feel that they have been dragged into a financial escapade which they most likely would not have entered into had they known the real cost.

Military sources pointed out that during his latest visit to the United States, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin failed to obtain a final decision regarding the building of the submarines. The United States does not want to build conventional submarines on its soil and is prepared to allow use of the credit money for them to be built in Israel. The proposed settlement suggests that the amount of aid for the Lavi project will be raised from $250 million to $300 million, which could be converted into shekels in Israel, while the sum for counter-purchases will be lowered from $200 million to $150 million. The sum of $300 million will include $50 million for work on the submarine project.

2 Arab Youths Killed, Found in Avocado Grove

TA051540 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1530 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Here is a report which has just reached the news room. Approximately 2 hours ago, the bodies of two Arab youths from East Jerusalem were discovered in an avocado grove in the moshav of Sedot Mikha near Bet Shemesh. An initial investigation showed that the two were killed by gun shots, but it is still not clear what the background was. One of the possibilities explored by the investigators is that the two were shot when trying to steal avocados from the grove. The two bodies were discovered by a resident of the moshav and were at a distance of approximately 50 meters from one another. The resident alerted the police, and the commander of Jerusalem police and many officers from the police southern district are now at the spot.

Deportation Ordered for W. Bank Fatah Member

TA050538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Last night the military government in Judaea and Samaria issued a deportation order against Mahmud Dahish of the village of Bani Na'im in the Hebron area. The order was issued for security reasons. Our correspondent Arye Gus has learned that Dahish belonged to the Fatah organization and had tried to establish underground cells. He was arrested and handed the deportation order. A deportation order against another inhabitant of Judaea and Samaria, one of the men released in the prisoner exchange with Jibril, was issued yesterday. Both men can appeal the order before a military committee.

Live Satellite Coverage for Newscasts Stopped

TA041640 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 4 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] The director general of the Broadcasting Authority, Uri Porat, has ordered that satellite broadcasts for newscasts be stopped because of budgetary difficulties. What this means is a stop to live coverage from abroad.

ALGERIA

Prime Minister Receives Soviet Military Delegation

LD051738 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi this morning received the Soviet military delegation led by the commander in chief of the Ground Forces and deputy defense minister. The talks took place in the presence of senior cadres of the National People's Army and the Soviet ambassador in Algiers. The talks dealt with Algerian-Soviet cooperation and important international issues of common interest.

Ivanovskiy Departs

LD052039 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The Soviet military delegation led by USSR Deputy Defense Minister General Yevgeniy Filippovich Ivanovskiy, commanderin chief of Soviet Ground Forces, left Algiers today after an official visit lasting many days.

LIBYA

Maltese Leader Says Libya Not Involved in Hijacking

LD060950 Tripoli JANA in English 0851 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Valletta, Rabi Awal 23, Dec.6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Prime Minister of Malta Dr. Carmelo Mifsud confirmed that there is no evidence of Libyan involvement in the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner to Malta at the end of last month.

In a statement made to Malta Radio on Wednesday, he indicated that the Egyptian accusations and claims that there is a Libyan connection with the hijack are all false.

Dr. Carmelo in his radio interview confirmed his country's rejection to extradite the surviving hijacker. He said that Malta will refuse the demand of the Egyptian authorities to hand over the hijacker because the crime took place on Malta's soil and he should be tried according to the Maltese law.

Envoy Doubts Reconciliation Summit With Chad

AB051150 Paris AFP in French 1858 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, 4 Dec (AFP) — Hamid al-Khudayri, Libyan ambassador to France, cast serious doubts on the possible reconciliation summit between Libya and Chad when he stated on Wednesday in Paris that "Mr Habre was welcome to visit Tripoli as a faction leader" but not as the Chadian head of state.

According to some reports, King Hassan II of Morocco has tried to sponsor a meeting between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the Chadian head of state in Dakar or somewhere else on "neutral ground" with a view to paving the way for the settlement of the Chadian problem, and in the prospect of the upcoming France-Africa summit scheduled to take place from 11 to 13 December in Paris.

Talking about the Western Sahara conflict during a press luncheon, the Libyan diplomat said that Libya "was not assisting the Polisario Front because it believes that at the present stage it is necessary to look for peace through other means than war," thus denying rumors of the resumption of Libyan military aid to the Saharans fighting against Morocco.

After describing French-Libyan relations as good, he indicated that they "were heading toward the consolidation of cooperation," adding that the Libyan presence in Chad did not constitute an obstacle to the development of relations between Paris and Tripoli. "The Libyan presence in Chad preceded the French presence," he said, and consists of only "a few dozen technicians working with the legal government" (Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government). This presence was "provided for by the French-Libyan agreements of September [year indistinct], he added.

Talking about the concentration of Egyptian troops on the Egyptian-Libyan border — which Egypt has admitted — as well as the U.S. Navy maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, Mr Al-Khudayri denounced the Egyptian and U.S. underhanded maneuvers against the Jamahiriyah. He accused the U.S. Government of "trying to create adequate conditions" to justify an action against Libya and, — "for being unable to commit the aggression personally — of trying to make its flunkeys [valets] to intervene in the region."

According to the diplomat, there is "no concentration of Libyan troops on the Egyptian border." After declaring that Libya has "no intention of attacking Egypt," he added nevertheless that the Jamahiriyah was "ready to defend itself against any aggression" and that "anyone who engages in an anti-Libyan action would suffer the consequences of his action."

MAURITANIA

Cooperation Session With Algeria Opens

LD051839 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The work of the seventh session of the joint committee for Mauritanian-Algerian cooperation opened today at the Chamber of Commerce. The work of the committee was opened by two speeches, the first delivered by the Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation; while the second speech was delivered by Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

At the beginning of his speech Col Ahmed Ould Minnih expressed his pleasure and happiness in welcoming the Algerian brothers, wishing them on behalf of the head of state a happy stay in our country. He said we are pleased that this visit will drive the bilateral cooperation between us forward and consolidates cohesion between the two fraternal peoples proceeding

from the strong will we enjoy. He added that relations of solidarity and cooperation,which we hope to be exemplary, with sister Algeria also conforms with the requirements of the time, since it embodies the awareness of the peoples of our continent to the need to confront challenges they are collectively facing — in view of the impossibility of achieving a harmonious development without mutual cooperation.

The minister touched on the circumstances under which this committee is working, saying that they are characterized by a difficult unbalanced economic position and by economic and commercial exchanges between the rich and the poor states that add to the international economic crisis, and drought and desertification prevailing in Africa. He explained that all these factors have collectively harmed our weak economy since the beginning of this decade. Regarding this situation, Col Ahmed Ould Minnih says it is necessary for our two countries to adopt all the initiatives, whether on the domestic or foreign level, to assert their will to proceed on the road to development and progress. The minister spoke about the assessment of the economic and financial plan endorsed by our country and which was drafted with the backing of the international community. He said that it represents an important step on the road to establishing economic and financial balance by the end of the [word indistinct] in our country. He stressed that Mauritania pins great hopes on cooperation among the states of the south, and it is also satisfied with the quality of the relations of cooperation with Algeria.

Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih pointed out that Algeria and Mauritania — who are linked by the treaty of fraternity and accord — are aware of the dire need for the establishment of close cooperation between them, explaining that during this session the committee must evaluate the degree to which the relations of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, commercial, cultural and technical fields reach and determine the scope of cooperation between the two states in these fields. He emphasized the need to strengthen the framework of the law of this cooperation and enforce the decisions taken within its framework. He said that the experts have prepared a general visualization of this cooperation particularly in the fields of fishing, trade, public works, information, communications, and culture. In addition to these discussions, an exchange of views will take place on the regional and international political issues of concern to the two countries. He praised the periodic contacts between the officials in the two countries and said that the recent visit of his excellency the head of state to Algeria embodies our will to improve those contacts.

In his reply speech, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi said that we profoundly sense the appreciation accorded the Algerian delegation since its arrival, and we see in this appreciation a sincere expression of the firmness of the relations of friendship, respect, and mutual understanding between our two peoples and two countries. The seventh session of the joint Mauritanian-Algerian committee for economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation is being held at a time when the achievements have multiplied and developed. In addition to our joint efforts and our sincere will, we must discuss a number of the results of this cooperation and the scope of its development on several levels. These encouraging results, says Dr Ibrahimi, will increase our determination to double our efforts with the same determination and will for the sake of achieving the joint aims. I recall on this occasion, the Algerian minister adds, that Mauritania, the Arab and Islamic Muslim country, occupies a special position in the Algerian policy of cooperation. In conclusion, I would like to express thanks and gratitude to the Mauritanian authorities and to all the brothers here for the fraternal welcome and the care shown to us during our stay in Nouakchott. I wish total success for the work of the experts of the two countries.

After the opening session, the committee continued to discuss its agenda. According to the scheduled program, members of the two countries tomorrow morning will visit the most important landmarks of the capital.

President, Ibrahimi Meet

LD051853 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] A message from President Chadli Bendjedid was handed to Mauritanian President Ould Taya in Nouakchott by Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. During the audience, which was attended by the Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs, talks were held concerning the situation in the greater Maghreb, the sub-region, and bilateral cooperation. In their speeches made to the Algerian-Mauritanian joint commission, which has held its seventh session, Ministers Taleb Ibrahimi and Ould Minnih stressed that bilateral relations are exemplary.

MOROCCO

Minister Argues Need for Inclusion in EEC

LD042100 Rabat MAP in English 1215 GMT 4 Dec 85

[TEXT] Paris, Dec 4 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister in charge of relations with the European Economic Community (EEC) has warned that there was "a real danger of a total and definite rupture" of southern Mediterranean countries' traditional exports towards the European Common Market — notably those of Morocco which is the most affected by the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC — if adequate measures were not defined by the community by the end of December.

Speaking here Tuesday at the "Cercle de l'Opinion", Mr Guessous whose expose on the EEC enlargement and its repercussions on the economy of Morocco was described as remarkable, reiterated Morocco's reservations at the decisions of the November 25 Luxembourg summit and particularly, the negotiations mandate given to the Brussels Commission. Under this mandate, the European Community has to wait for four years to discuss the issue whether it will or will not grant the real advantages to the Southern Mediterranean countries on an equal footing with Spain or Portugal.

Taking, for instance, the minimum prices Spanish and Portuguese products will be submitted to, Mr. Guessous said that the products Morocco will comercialize in the Common Market, will be sold at a minimum price, 20 to 25 per cent higher than Spanish and Portuguese products.

The situation is "very serious at a short term", given the current state of the community's arrangements, said Mr. Guessous who underlined the particular repercussions on the 250,000 Moroccan families directly involved in the production and export of Moroccan products.

"If adequate measures were not defined, he said, 1.5 million people will be deprived from any means of subsistence, especially that they will be unable to redeploy in other activities".

Mr. Guessous recalled Morocco's acquisitions and the economic, political and geostrategic reasons that prompted Morocco to request membership into the EEC and wished that the community would not forget the preoccupations of the signatories of the Rome Treaty, notably the necessity for Europe to maintain with Mediterranean countries a "climate of cooperation and a more and more important imbrication of the links of economic, political and geostrategic solidarity".

"Morocco, he said, has requested membership in full awareness and with a firm determination to shoulder its responsibilities in all areas."

He expressed satisfaction at the French Government's support to the Moroccan griefs and underlined the complexity of mechanisms within the EEC, which he said, "is often reflected by an incoherence between the ambitions of the policy-makers and the conclusions of experts and technicians".

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives PDRY Foreign Minister

JN051456 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Dec (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has received a message from his brother PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairmanof the Supreme People's Council Presidium and YSP secretary general. The message includes congratulations to the Sudanese people on the April uprising.

This came when Gen Siwar al-Dhahab received PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Azziz al-Dali here this morning. Talks dealt with promoting bilateral relations and breaking the stalemate that affected relations during the defunct May regime. The talks also dealt with the possibility of reopening Sudan's embassy in Aden and promoting diplomatic relations between the two countries to the ambassador level. Arab and African issues were also discussed.

The PDRY foreign minister arrived in Khartoum yesterday on an official visit to Sudan.

Premier Denies Finance Minister's Resignation

GF051826 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Kadugli, 5 Dec (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has dismissed reports on the resignation of 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, finance and economic planning minister, following the cabinet's discussion of the agreement between the government and the IMF.

In reply to an enquiry by SUNA, the prime minister said that he has not received the resignation either officially or orally. The minister of finance and economic planning personally denied submitting his resignation following the recent reports regarding his resignation after the cabinet rejected the IMF conditions with regard to Sudan.

'Differences' Exist Inside Pro-Libyan Sudanese Group

NC051633 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Dec (MENA) — The disappearance of 'Abdallah Zakariyah, general coordinator of the so-called pro-Libyan Sudanese Revolutionary Committees Movement, and his sudden reappearance yesterday revealed the existence of differences within the group that led to the attempt to get rid of him.

'Abdallah Zakariyah's statement to the Sudanese paper *AL-SAHAFAH* after his sudden reappearance conflicted with his wife's comments to *AL-AYYAM*. She confirmed that her husband had been kidnapped and held since 19 November by the revolutionary committees' guards. She added that these guards had asked to meet her husband to discuss their financial problems. Their major difficulty centered on the nonpayment of their salaries over the last 7 months. Libya had promised to pay them from a special fund.

She added that her husband's kidnappers were Sudanese, and were officers in the Revolutionary Committees Movement. These 37 officers had come from Libya to serve as guards for the movement in Sudan after taking an oath of office before Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. She said they arrested her husband and held him hostage until their salaries, which Libya had pledged to pay, were paid. Mrs Zakariyah added that she visited her husband twice while he was in custody, and that the kidnappers assured her they would meet with him and then get in touch with Libya to solve their problem.

In his statements to *AL-SAHAFAH*, 'Abdallah Zakariyah admitted the existence of differences within the Sudanese Revolutionary Committees, but said they were not over finances. He pointed out that some reservations have been expressed about the behavior of the revolutionary guards who supervise the organizations inside the Revolutionary Committees. These committees were formed by a number of Sudanese who returned from Libya after last April's uprising in Sudan. 'Abdallah Zakariyah claimed he was not kidnapped, and that everything that took place was, as he described it, a way of protecting him in the wake of verified reports about a plot against him.

The coordinator of the so-called Sudanese Revolutionary Committees refused to divulge the extent of this conspiracy or those behind it, pointing out that the Sudanese security forces have all the details.

While recounting the story of 'Abdallah Zakariyah's sudden reappearance, *AL-SAHAFAH* said he entered the newspaper's

offices yesterday surrounded by three memebers of the revolutionary guards.

Opposition Claims Government Plans Troop Transfer

EA051629 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Well-informed sources close to the Unified Command of the Armed Force for Western Sudan have revealed to Radio SPLA that the Transitional Military Council [TMC] has resolved to move a brigade of the Hajjanah force, traditionally based in Western Sudan, to the eastern part of the country. The sources further added that the Unified Command of the Armed Force for Western Sudan has strongly urged members of the brigade the TMC intends to deploy in eastern Sudan to refuse the transfer.

It is worth mentioning that the Unified Command of the Armed Force for Western Sudan is said to be bitterly resenting the fact that citizens of western Sudan, who account for the bulk of the Hajjanah force, are being heavily relied upon by the TMC in the execution of its designs against the Sudan's backward areas.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Jaruzelski, Delegation

LD051516 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] At noon today President Habib Bourguiba and Mrs Bourguiba received General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, and the accompanying delegation in the presence of Mohamed Mzali and Mahmoud al-Mesadi, members of the government, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

After the audience, the head of state and his wife invited Gen Jaruzelski and his delegation to lunch, which was also attended by other dignitaries.

Goods Exchange Program Approved

LD051521 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] A Tunisian-Polish working session was held yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of National Economy at which the two sides agreed to give a new impetus to bilateral cooperation, particularly in the commercial field. Within this framework Minister of National Economy Rachif Sfar proposed the preparation of a program for a number of years to regulate the material and the minimum quantities of exchangeable goods between the two countries in a manner that would ensure continuation of bilateral exchanges. The minister of national economy also expressed to the Polish delegation the importance the Tunisian Government attaches to increasing its balance of trade with Poland, pointing to Tunisia's interest in consolidating exchanges with Poland, particularly establishing a balance between the two countries in this field.

The Polish side approved the proposal of the Tunisian delegation. The two sides also agreed to hold a meeting on the level of experts this month to prepare a draft agreement covering several years in connection with the exchange of goods between the two countries.

Joint Statement Issued

LD061053 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Joint Tunisian-Polish statement following the visit of General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, to Tunisia on 4-5 December 1985]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, Mr Jaruzelski paid a visit to Tunisia during which the heads of the two countries held in-depth talks on the current situation and the prospects for developing the Tunisian-Polish relations. They have exchanged views on international problems. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of understanding and warm cordiality reflecting the existing traditional bonds of friendship between the peoples of Tunisia and Poland.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the positive development of existing bilateral relations based on mutual respect, fruitful cooperation, and noninterference in internal affairs. They also expressed the will to continue political dialogue in all fields, to intensify contacts and widen cooperation to include other domains in addition to the scientific, technical and cultural domains, which are progressing satisfactorily.

The two sides reviewed the appropriate means to develop the exchanges and ensure balance. They also reviewed the possibilities for industrial and technological cooperation and agreed, in this respect, to intensify trade exchanges and to work on their development and to diversify the exchanged products. The two sides have decided to call on the joint economic committee, before the end of January 1986, to conclude a trade agreement for a term of 5 years begining from January 1986.

The two sides have exchanged views on the current situation in the world and expressed their deep concern vis-a-vis the deterioration of this situation, and their conviction that the dreadful arms race, particularly nuclear weapons, constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security. They stressed the necessity for the international community to unite its efforts to put an end to this race and to remove the hotbeds of tension and to work for the maintenance and support of relaxation and security.

They registered with satisfaction the recent Soviet-American summit in Geneva expressing the hope that this meeting will have a positive effect on the coming development of the international situation and will contribute to strengthening security and peace.

The two sides devoted great attention to the Middle East conflict. They believe, in this respect, that the escalation of violence and the volatile situation prevailing in this region constitute a grave threat to peace in the region and in the world. They strongly condemned Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy. They

recalled the necessity for a speedy Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the necessity of realizing the established national rights of the Palestinian people in concrete terms by setting up an independent sovereign state. They renewed their support for the Palestinian Liberation Organization in its capacity as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

They expressed their preoccupation with the continuation of the bloody conflict between Iraq and Iran, and called for a halt to the conflict and the search for a peaceful solution.

They reviewed current international economic relations and called for the establishment of a new economic order based on equal rights and mutual balance in privileges.

They noted the increasing importance of the Nonaligned Movement as a positive force in the struggle for the maintenance of peace, for putting an end to the arms race, for seeking the development of international cooperation, and for the support of struggling peoples for their independence.

The two sides noted that the visit of the chairman of the Council of State of Poland represents an important contribution to strengthening cordial relations between Poland and Tunisia and to bolstering cooperation between the two countries.

The chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic expressed his heartfelt thanks for the hospitality accorded to him and the accompanying delegation during his visit to Tunisia, and he extended an invitation to His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba and another to Mr Mohamed Mzali to pay a state visit to the Polish People's Republic. The two invitations were greatly welcomed and accepted.

Jaruzelski Departs

LD060013 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] General Jaruzelski left Tunisia this evening. He was seen off at the airport by Mohamed Mzali and a number of members of the cabinet and the Political Bureau of the Socialist Dusturi Party. Gen Jaruzelski, accompanied by Mohamed Mzali, inspected thehonor guard. Then he saluted the flag to the tune of the national anthems of Tunisia and Poland, before shaking hands with those who came to see him off.

The Polish guest made the following statement: Our visit has been fruitful despite being short. I am satisfied with the talks I held with President Habib Bourguiba and with Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Mohamed Mzali, and also with the other Tunisian figures. These talks were serious and were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. We reviewed issues related to the development of Polish-Tunisian relations, expressing our satisfaction with the level achieved and with our joint desire to work for their further development and the further exploitation of the available capabilities in this field. We also discussed the international and regional issues of common interest and noted a great identity in our attitudes on the most important international issues, especially the issue of international peace, security, and cooperation. I am convinced that all the conditions were available for my visit to be the start of a new phase in the relations between our two states and peoples, and I believe that this is in the interest of our two countries.

At the end of this visit I want to thank once again, warmly, His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian Government for the good reception and hospitality accorded our delegation and for the atmosphere in which our talks were held. Also I would like to reiterate the sentiments of respect for the Tunisian people to whom we wish prosperity and peace.

ETHIOPIA

Eritreans Kill 30 Ethiopians, Injure 50

EA052205 Khartoum SUNA in English 1640 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 5: Commando units belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [as received] have damaged radar and liaison stations in an attack on the Ethiopian [installations] in the last two days, the front said in a communique that SUNA has procured. The front said the units attacked two Ethiopian military bases at the Red Sea coast on Tuesday and Wednesday wrecking the two mentioned stations and a number of artillery field pieces. In the two attacks 30 Ethiopian soldiers were killed while more than 50 were injured, the front said.

On the other hand the communique claimed that an Ethiopian offensive on Nakfa town was repulsed and the attacking forces were compelled to retreat backwards. [Khartoum SUNA in French at 1530 GMT on 5 Dec 85 adds that the two stations were situated at (Hadai) and (Idab). The "liaison station" in the French version is an "electronic communications station".]

SOMALIA

Rebel Radio Reports 'Surprise Attack' 14 Nov

EA052345 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Front in Somali 0930 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Fighters of the Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts [SALF] have launched a surprise attack on an Abyssinian black colonialist military base at (Odaviley), 30 km northeast of Masslo town in Bale region. In the attack, which took place on 14 November, 19 Abyssinian soldiers were killed, many were wounded, and 12 Kalashnikov rifles belonging to the enemy were captured. The SALF fighters also burned an ammunition dump and ration stores to the ground. In the attack SALF forces lost [words indistinct], and four fighters were wounded.

TANZANIA

Iranian Envoy Delivers Message From Khomeyni

EA051828 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Dodoma: The Islamic Republic of Iran has pledged to continue strengthening its relations with Tanzania in the interests of the two countries. The pledge was made by Mr Ali Mohammad Besharati, the principal secretary in the Iranian Foreign Ministry, who is also a special envoy of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomenyi, when he met President Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

According to a spokesman for the office of the president, the principal secretary in the Iranian Foreign Ministry, who is heading a four-man delegation on a visit to Tanzania, said that Iran would continue to cooperate with African and Arab countries over liberation issues and the struggle against Jewish imperialism. Ali Mohammad Besharati delivered a special message to President Mwinyi from the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni.

UGANDA

Spokesman Rebuts Museveni Charge on Atrocities

EA052105 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] A spokesman of the Military Council has dismissed allegations by the leader of the National Resistance Army, Mr Yoweri Museveni, that the Uganda Government is afraid to sign the peace agreement because it contains a clause to the effect that all people who committed atrocities and crimes will be tried. The spokesman pointed out that the proposal to take to court persons who committed atrocities irrespective of the period was initiated by the Uganda Government delegation.

For some time now this proposal was resisted by the NRM [National Resistance Movement] delegation who wanted to limit the period to the Idi Amin era and Obote's second term of office. The spokesman noted that Mr Museveni insisted on those two periods so as to exonerate himself and his collaborators from atrocities and crimes committed in the post-Amin period when he was minister of defense and vice-chairman of the Military Commission. Museveni should know that it is ridiculous to claim credit for what he did not propose.

The spokesman wondered whether Museveni is bidding for the chairmanship of the tribunal [not further identified] so as to protect himself, his colleagues and friends who may have committed atrocities and crimes against the people of Uganda.

Uganda: Petroleum Product Prices Increase 4 Dec

EA051156 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The government has increased the retail prices of petroleum products with effect from yesterday. In a letter to all oil companies in Uganda, the prime minster and minister of finance, Mr Abrahim Waligo, said the price of super petrol was going up from 350 to 650 shillings a liter. The price of regular went up from 340 to 640 shillings, diesel from 300 to 500 shillings, and kerosene from 300 to 500 shillings a liter. In an explanatory note, the prime minister and minister of finance said that, because of the shortage of foreign exchange, the rate of the dollar has now floated from 600 shillings per dollar in August to about 1,000 shillings per dollar.

Under the existing supply agreement with oil companies, the companies are compensated by the Uganda Government for the difference in price arising out of foreign exchange fluctuations. Adjustments in pump prices are necessitated as a result of the exchange rate fluctuations. Otherwise, the government would lose a lot of revenue in local shillings if it did not pass on part of the extra cost to the buyer. Furthermore, where the Uganda prices are much lower than those in neighboring territories, smuggling of oil products is encouraged, said the prime minister and minister of finance.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Grants Pardons, Reduces Sentences

AB041145 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic and head of state and government has demonstrated his love for civil peace and national unity in the Central African Republic. On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the proclamation of our independence, His Excellency General Andre Kolingba has proven that regardless of the fruitless quarrels and the plots hatched by embittered people and some persons yearning for power, he still remains a uniting force. This (?has been confirmed) by the clemency granted to many citizens who had been deprived of their freedom by the courts.

Let us put the facts in their historical context. Following the incidents at (Pawo) and Makunda, where some peaceful farmers had been deceived by some demagogues who wanted to destabilize the country, a number of people had been arrested and judged by the courts of the CAR.

On the occasion of the national day which we celebrated 48 hours ago, the president of the Republic pardoned all those involved despite the seriousness of the offenses committed. He was guided by the sense of pardon. The head of state, who is anxious for the recovery of our economy, knows better than anyone that these citizens would be more useful to the national economy if freed than in continued detention. This desire for national unity and reconstruction has resulted in the decree that I am now going to read to you.

Decree No 85-423 relating to the release of prisoners: The president of the Republic and head of state and government decrees:

Article 1: The following prisoners are released on the occasion of National Day on 1 December 1985. [passage omitted citing names of 89 people]

This decree, which takes effect on the date it is signed, will be registered and published in the *OFFICIAL GAZETTE* and anywhere else needed

Decree No 85-422 relating to a reduction of the sentence, the president of the Republic and head of state and government decrees:

Article 1: Clement (Ndoubona), who had been sentenced by the special court of the CAR, is granted a reduction of sentence. His 3-year sentence is reduced to 18 months. This decree, which takes effect on the date it is signed, will be published in the *OFFICIAL GAZETTE* and anywhere else needed.

Decree No 85-421 relating to a full pardon granted to some common law prisoners. The president of the Republic and head of state and government decrees:

Article 1: All persons who had been sentenced before 1 December 1985 and whose sentences had been confirmed will have the remainder of their sentences cancelled.

Article 2: However, all persons whose sentences had not been confirmed by 1 December 1985 because of an appeal to the sentences will benefit from this cancellation of sentences as soon as their sentences have been confirmed.

Article 3: The following persons will not benefit from this measure: persons jailed for assassination, murder, causing death by blows, poisoning, rape, arbitrary arrest and false imprisonment, arson, simple theft, complicity in simple theft, robbery with violence, complicity in robbery with violence, forging of currency, charlatanism and witchcraft, civil servants and their accomplices jailed for embezzling public funds amounting to more than 1 million francs, forgery and use of forged bank documents, [word indistinct], and corruption.

Article 4: All sentenced persons who fled will not benefit from this pardon.

Article 5: This measure does not apply at all to fines, [word indistinct] expenses and damages.

Article 6: This decree, which takes effect on the date it is signed, will be registered and published in the *OFFICIAL GAZETTE* and anywhere else needed.

National unity, harmony, and social peace — these are the principles that ne always dictated the actions of His Excellency Gen Andre Kolingba, the president of the Republic. In all his statements, the president of the Republic has never failed to lay a particular emphasis on social peace and national harmony.

CHAD

Chad: Habre Arrives in Geneva for Donors Conference

AB040712 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, has arrived in Geneva where he will participate in the second international conference on the provisional plan; in other words, on the recovery of the Chadian economy. Without any ado, we call on Celestin Tokona Moko the special correspondent of Radio Chad in Geneva.

[Begin Moko recording] President Hissein Habre arrived in Geneva today, 3 December. The head of state had been preceded, since 1 December, by a strong delegation of technicians and experts led by the minister of planning and reconstruction. The head of state will speak before the financial backers who are capable of helping Chad rise again from its destruction. As one can see, Chad attaches great importance to this conference, the second conference since that of 1982 which dealt with emergency aid for our country when we had just emerged from the nightmare of war that had disrupted all the economic structures, particularly in the capital. Three years have already passed, and the outburst of solidarity shown toward Chad by peace-loving

countries can be said to be positive. However, the phase of emergency aid should now give way to aid for development. It is this phase that will be discussed by the friendly countries and institutions that want to participate in the reconstruction of Chad.

It is in order to underline the urgency and magnitude of the problem that President Hissein Habre will address the conference on behalf of all Chadians. We shall give more details on the working sessions on Chad beginning on 3 December in subsequent reports. [end recording]

The journey made by the president of the Republic indicates the importance of the event. The head of state is the best possible envoy to defend the dossier of Chad's economy which has been reduced to nothing by more than 20 years of war imposed from outside. In this connection, Chadians know the head of state's devotion to the economic recovery of our country.

It must be pointed out that President Hissein Habre, after the Geneva meeting, will participate in the second [as heard] Franco-African summit to be held this year in Paris from 11 to 13 December. There is no doubt that the president's trip to Europe will give him the opportunity to exchange views with his Africanand French peers on current issues. For the Franco-African summit, the head of state will be accompanied notably by Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation,and Chad's ambassador to Paris, Mr Ahmad Allammi.

ZAIRE

Commissioner Leads Delegation to Guinea, France

AB041615 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1045 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Dec (AZAP) — Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, left Kinshasa Wednesday for Conakry where he is leading Zaire's delegation to the meeting of the Zaire-Guinea Joint Commission whose deliberations open on Thursday. The last session of this joint commission was held in 1982 in Kinshasa.

In answer to a question, Citizen Mokolo said relations between Zaire and Guinea are very good. This, he said, can be justified by the presence of a Guinean delegation led by Guinean Foreign Minister Facine Toure at the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic.

From Guinea, the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation will go to France to participate in the summit of heads of state of France and Africa.

BENIN

President Kerekou Receives France's Nucci

AB051040 Parakou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] French Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci, who is in Cotonou within the framework of the French-Beninese great joint commission meeting which opened this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, was today received in audience by the head of state. Following the audience, the French cooperation minister said that President Kerekou presented to him a balance sheet of French cooperation activites as well as our orientations in the field of economic development.

Meeting Begins

AB051110 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Deliberations of the fourth session of the Benin-France joint commission for cooperation began yesterday morning in Cotonou. The session was opened officially by the Beninese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Frederic Affo, in the presence of Christian Nucci, minister delegate to the French external relations minister in charge of cooperation and development.

In his opening address, Frederic Affo recalled that commitments made by the two parties during the third session of the France-Benin joint commission for cooperation, which was held in Paris on 14 and 15 July 1983, were effectively fulfilled by France. The privilege accorded to areas covered by the commitments, namely, rural development, infrastructure, and training, was justified by the importance of these areas in the socioeconomic life of Benin, continued Frederic Affo. He then presented the program drawn up under the French-Beninese cooperation for the next 2 years, 1986-1987. He expressed the hope that the deliberations of the fourth session will end successfully.

The next and last person to speak was obviously French Minister Christian Nucci. He stressed to the audience that a new wind is blowing over French-Beninese cooperation, and recalled the recent meetings of the French and Beninese heads of state. He reaffirmed the willingness of France to intervene efficiently within the framework of French-Beninese cooperation.

It should be recalled that before attending the opening session, Christian Nucci was received in audience by the head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou.

IVORY COAST

President Promulgates Amnesty Law 5 December

AB052146 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The president of the republic announces that the National Assembly at its 5 December session, that is today, adopted the following: The president of the republic promulgates on 5 December the law granting amnesty to those who committed crimes before 7 December 1985. This law will be published on 5 December 1985 according to the emergency procedures, that is, in the form of a press communique to be read on radio and television, and to be posted at the headquarters of Abidjan Prefecture. This law will also be published in the *OFFICIAL G A Z E T T E* of the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

Minister Announces Export Bonus, Loans for Firms

AB041700 Paris AFP in French 1249 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 4 Dec (AFP) — Ivory Coast's minister of industry, Mr Bernard Ehui, has announced two measures in the course of the ongoing Abidjan Industrial Fair which will go into effect in early 1986 in favor of enterprises, and which are meant to develop the export trade and to strengthen the competitiveness of the national industry. The decisions concern the payment of an export bonus and the granting of loans totalling $30 million for the restructuring of enterprises, the minister declared. The bonus received by each enterprise will be calculated on the basis of quantities exported outside the community markets of West Africa — ECOWAS and CEAO [West African Economic Community] — and will be paid in the first instance on only manufactured wood products, textiles, and agro-industrial products. Its extension to other products could come about towards September 1986. The loans for the restructuring and modernization of enterprises will be financed with a 20-year loan from the World Bank to the government. They will be given to the industrialists at a rate slightly lower than 15 percent and could be spread over a period of 7 to 10 years, with a 3-year grace period. Mr Ehui said this World Bank loan could be followed later by two other awards.

LIBERIA

Defense Ministry Issues Directives to Military

AB042056 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has issued a number of directives to guide the conduct of military personnel following the November 12 invasion. The directives were announced in Monrovia today by the minister of national defense, Major General Gray D. Allison, at a press conference at the ministry.

According to the directives, all officers and enlisted men of the Armed Forces not engaged in the search of rebels and who were issued weapons on the morning of November 12 should turn in such weapons to the arsenal commander without delay. The directives further provide that all commanders conduct general muster at their command headquarters on Friday, December 6 at 9 o'clock in the morning and said that any soldier who is not present for muster will be dismissed from the Armed Forces of Liberia.

He said that all soldiers assigned to government officials and individuals are ordered to report to their commanders for duty,

adding that henceforth, soldiers who receive money from civilians while on duty will be severely punished. According to the directives, civilians wearing military uniform under the pretext that they are soldiers are warned to desist from such practices or they would be subject to disciplinary action and arrested. All soldiers not performing security guard duty should immediately leave the streets according to the directives.

Gen Allison has meanwhile appealed to all citizens and foreign residents to observe the curfew, as anyone caught 1 minute after 10 pm will be dealt with accordingly.

Some Detainees Released After Investigations

AB042121 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The Special Executive Investigating Board of the Executive Committee of the Joint Security of Liberia has announced that upon the approval of the head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, the following persons who were detained following the November 12 abortive invasion are hereby ordered released from further detention.

The Ministry of National Security release issued in Monrovia today named those released as David (?Wonseleah), Morris (Kemokai), (Siyuah) James, Captain (Gargar), Z. Moses (Pedgar), Moses (Teah), Robert (Sesuza); others are Peter Doe, Steven Zohn, Joseph (Diprah); James David, James Bend, and Dan (Bohe).

Meanwhile, the release quoted a spokesman for the board as saying that the investigation into the involvement of those who are allegedly implicated and detained continues.

MALI

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in Bamako

AB051638 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Colonel Muammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wife arrived in Bamako early this afternoon for a 2-day official visit. Mobilization, it is worth recalling, was very high on the right bank [of the Niger River] at the Guest House in Koulouba. The Libyan couple was welcomed by the Malian presidential couple. As you have followed on the air since the morning, protocol was effectively followed: a 21-gun salute, the offering of the traditional calabash — the calabash full of water and kola nuts — the playing of national anthemns by the Army Band, inspection of a guard of honor, and greetings by the large Libyan community and the organized bodies.

In a brief statement, Col al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed the readiness of the Jamahiriyah to maintain, strengthen, and expand its cooperation with Mali. We will carry this staement in our subsequent newscasts. It is worth noting that this is the first official visit being paid by the leader of the (?Libyan revolution). [Passage indistinct] 12 years after this trip to Tripoli, the two presidents will hold a series of private talks. In their first discussions scheduled for very soon at the Peoples Hall, the already fruitful bilateral cooperation between the two countries will figure on the agenda of their discussions — discussions which will take place at the same time as the second Mali-Libya Joint Commission session. To this effect, all the members of the Malian delegation to this second session are asked to be present at the Ministerial Council Hall at Koulouba at 1730 this evening. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 1830.

Al-Qadhdhafi Press Statement

AB051757 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1540 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Statement to the press by Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhdhafi following his arrival in in Bamako on 5 December 1985; in Arabic followed by sentence by sentence translation into French — recorded]

[Text] First of all, I would like to express my joy at being here in Mali to meet my brother and friend, President Moussa Traore. I would also like to thank him for the invitation he gave me to visit, and I am sure this visit will contribute to strengthening relations of brotherhood and cooperation between our two countries, and that it will also consolidate the friendship already existing between us. There are ample possibilities for a diversification of the relations between our two countries, especially in the economic and cultural fields, and to favor all the areas of joint [words indistinct] between our two countries.

This visit will also enable us to examine and seek solutions for current problems facing our continent. It will also enable us to envisage the sanctions that may be imposed on the racist South African regime, and which will lead to Namibia's independence, and the removal of foreign bases from our dear continent.

We will continue to support the liberation struggle aimed at forcing foreigners out of the African Continent. They must leave Africa for the Africans. Africa can only have alliances with itself. We are capable of solving our own problems. We warn all those who interfere in the internal affairs of Africa.

JANA Reports Statement

LD061017 Tripoli JANA in English 0857 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bamako, Rabi Wal 23, Dec. 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution gave a statement to the press reporters at Bamako airport. At the beginning of the statement he expressed his pleasure in visiting the Republic of Mali and meeting its president and brotherly people.

He said: "I thank President Moussa Traore for the invitation he extended to me to visit the Republic of Mali. No doubt this visit will contribute in developing the fraternal relations between the two countries in all fields including co-operation in economic and cultural fields, the expansion of the participation system and the investment system between the two countries."

In his statement, he confirmed that this meeting will contribute in settling many African problems.

The leader called for the unification of African efforts to finish the apartheid regime of South Africa, the gaining of Namibia's independence and the wiping out of all traces of Western colonialism and its bases in the African Continent.

Concluding his statement, the leader said: "We raise the slogan: Foreigners raise their hands from Africa, they should leave Africa to the Africans — Africa has no pact with nobody but itself. We are able to solve our own problems. We warn them not to interfere in the African Continent's affairs."

Talks Begin

AB052108 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, arrived in Bamako today for a 48-hour official visit. This afternoon he held the first round of private talks with the Malian head of state, and the Libya-Mali Joint High Commission meeting is now taking place at the Koulouba Palace under the joint chairmanship of Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and his Libyan counterpart, Ali Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Peoples Committee of the Peoples Bureau for External Relations.

Meanwhile we have received the new program for Friday, 6 December, for the two heads of state and their experts. The Malian and Libyan heads of state will meet at 1000 to visit the work site of the Islamic Institute. At 1300 they will attend prayers at the Grand Mosque, and at 2000 they will have a private dinner. The Libyan first lady will visit her Malian counterpart for talks at 1700.

On the ministerial level, there will be a working session at 1100 at the Peoples Hall, followed by bilateral talks between the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation and his counterpart, the minister of information and his counterpart, and the minister of finance and commerce and his counterpart. Concurrently, the second session of the joint commission will continue with subcommittee meetings. Issues to be discussed will be economic, financial, technical, cultural, and social. A final communique will be issued at the end of the Libyan leader's visit. He will leave shortly after 1100 GMT on Saturday.

NIGERIA

Newspapers Assess Babangida's Performance, Regime

AB041600 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Three papers, the *NATIONAL CONCORD*, the *NEW NIGERIAN*, and the *VANGUARD* assess the performance of the Babangida administration since assuming office 100 days ago. The *CONCORD* and the *NEW NIGERIAN* say the regime has ushered in a unique style of government emphasizing the absolute necessity for governors to continually keep in touch with the governed. They note that the impressive result of this open-door approach include, among other measures, the abrogation of Decree 4, the release of detainees, suspension of capital punishment for drug offenders, as well as invigorating national debate on the IMF loan.

On the economic front, the *CONCORD* and the *NEW NIGERIAN* remark that the administration has demonstrated its determination to guide the people on a national crusade aimed at a thorough overhaul of the economy. The papers hope that President Ibrahim Babangida and his cabinet will continue to see the wisdom in listening to public opinion.

The *VANGUARD* says the main achievement in the first 100 days is the renewal of human rights. The paper believes the administration has not excelled in the areas of foreign and domestic policies which it says still lean on the colonially inherited perspectives. The *VANGUARD* urges the Babangida administration to come out with a clear national policy.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Pinto da Costa on Development, Relations With Portugal

PM050838 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 85 p 2

[Interview with President Manuel Pinto da Costa by Jorge Feio; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] "Portugal could really play an important role in our future development," the president of Sao Tome said in reply to a question about what kind of action Portugal could carry out in implementing development projects following its integration into the European Common Market.

In President Pinto da Costa's view, Sao Tome and Principe vitally needs to free itself from its exclusive dependence on cocoa, its prime export, "though paradoxically in order for the country to free itself from the predominance of cocoa, its production must be stepped up," since it is the principal source of income essential to Sao Tome's future development.

In this connection, Sao Tome and Principe will try to secure the cooperation of developed countries as partners with a view not only to stepping up cocoa production but also, at a second stage, to diversifying its agriculture by introducing other export and food products — an area in which it is one of the African countries most dependent on imports.

In this connection, the president of Sao Tome voiced the doubt whether "there is any other European country as well acquainted with Sao Tome's agriculture as Portugal," where, he stressed, there are experienced experts, "people who have already worked here." Thus it is necessary to secure those experts' cooperation, and contacts have already been established with Portuguese enterprises that will grant Sao Tome their cooperation.

In the field of tourism too, with regard to whose development Sao Tome and Principe is also trying to secure cooperation and investments, the Portuguese could be very helpful and there seems to be interest on the part of Portuguese investors.

With regard to Portugal's EEC entry, the president of Sao Tome acknowledged that it could be beneficial to African countries whose official language is Portuguese.

Portugal is a country with a knowledge of African problems, Manuel Pinto da Costa stressed, pointing out also that Portugal and Sao Tome speak the same language.

"Speaking the same language may seem a small matter. But it is not, because it implies shared feelings and cultures," he added.

Speaking next about specific opportunities for Portuguese investors in Sao Tome, or, rather, about what guarantees Portuguese investors may receive from the So Tome Government, President Pinto da Costa said:

"We have a system of investments which no longer meets our present needs. We are formulating a new system of investments to enable future investors to know specifically what to expect, what guarantees they can expect. And I am sure that this system will prove sufficiently attractive to encourage Portuguese and other investors wanting to invest in Sao Tome and Principe. We have a development plan which lays down precise guidelines for the next 5 years and are planning — during this visit to Portugal, and specifically when we visit Oporto to speak with industrialists of that area — to show what we intend to do over the next 5 years, what we aim to achieve. I am sure that we have points of interest that can attact capital."

Expressing the hope that his visit to Portugal will make a major contribution to mobilizing investments, President Pinto da Costa said, in reply to a question about the recent deregulation of imports, that, through the action of private investors, it has made it possible to attenuate the shortcomings that have occurred in public supplies in Sao Tome and Principe and added:

"We are beginning to rid ourselves of things to which the state does not feel committed. Now the state imports only certain products; all the rest has to be imported by private concerns. We would like to see here in Sao Tome and Principe private nationals getting involved in investment in all areas of national life."

In this connection the Sao Tomean leader said that the virtual nonexistence of private enterprise in Sao Tome is partly one of the negative legacies of colonialism.

"It was colonialism which put an end to private enterprise for Sao Tome and Principe nationals. And I would add that the colonial system here in Sao Tome and Principe was so harsh that it deprived people of any prospects, so that people would concentrate as much as possible on day-to-day concerns and have no future prospects. This mentality must be gradually eliminated."

President Pinto da Costa expressed his incomprehension of the ease with which movements combating the Luanda and Maputo governments operate in Portugal: "I have always regarded Portugal and Sao Tome as two friends and it is difficult for me to accept that in the case of two friendly countries one of those must oppose the other," he said in this regard, vehemently condemning the policy pursued by the Pretoria government and reasserting, with regard to Namibian independence, Sao Tome's position of absolute support for the UN resolutions on the subject. Believing in a dialogue between the South Africans and their southern African neighbors following the signing of the Nkomati accord between Pretoria and Maputo, Sao Tome and Principe saw a chance of solving the problems of that area of the world without further violence. But following the violations of that accord by South Africa and further invasions of Angolan territory, that hope has disappeared.

"I believe that there are, on the one hand, southern African countries that want a negotiated solution with South Africa and, on the other, South Africa, which retains its stubborn position of aggression and nonobservance of accords," the president said, adding that South Africa's apartheid policy, which he considers the source of the entire situation being experienced in southern Africa, prompts serious fears of a generalized conflict in the region.

The Sao Tome president sharply denied the existence of Soviet bases or the presence of Cuban contingents in Sao Tome and Principe.

"There are no Cuban contingents here; there are no Soviet bases here," Manuel Pinto da Costa reasserted, stressing that from Cuba — "a country that has been our friend" — Sao Tome and Principe has received only the valuable assistance of cooperative workers, specifically doctors, teachers, and agricultural experts." [no opening quote marks as published]

SENEGAL

Trade, Development Agreement Signed With Libya

LD051959 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The minutes of the meetings between the Libyan Arab and the Senegalese delegations concerning strengthening and expanding cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Senegal were signed this morning in the Senegalese capital, Dakar.

The minutes of the meetings, signed by Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, and Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall, included the cultural, information, and security fields. Agreement was reached between the two countries to establish a Libyan-Senegalese bank and a Libya-Senegalese company for investment in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, industry, and other development sectors, and to expand trade between the Jamahiriyah and Senegal.

JANA Reports News Conference

LD052156 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1950 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Dakar, 5 Dec (JANA) — Before leaving the Senegalese capital this morning, the brother commander of the revolution held a news conference which was attended by a large number of local press representatives. He replied to the questions of the

journalists on relations between Libya and Senegal and relations with the African Continent.

The brother commander of the revolution said at the beginning of his news conference that his visit has been very successful and that the points of view of both sides were identicial on African and world issues.

The brother commander said that undoubtedly his visit and the understanding achieved during it will have positive results contributing to the development of relations between the two countries, and that the basis had been laid for strategic and long-term cooperation between the two countries in various fields; this is in the interest of the objectives of the African people and the economic independence of Africa. He pointed out that the visit has opened a new chapter in relations between the two countries and that the Jamahiriyah and Senegal are bound together by common aims: the unity of Africa; its liberation; and the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racism.

Referring to Chad, the brother commander said that it is purely an African issue and there is no justification or right for any non-African side to interfere in Chad, pointing out that any interference by any foreign party in the Chad issue will only complicate it and make it more volitile; any foreign commitments to Chad are nothing but pretexts for the return of imperialism to it once more.

The brother commander said: We Africans are determined to resolve the Chad issue by ourselves and without any foreign interference. We will achieve peace and unity in Chad provided there is no foreign interference.

He added: We warn against any foreign interference; such interference will have untold consequences and incalculable consequences for these parties.

He said that Libya is extremely concerned about the Chad issue and that the relations between the two countries are special because they are interlinked and closely tied demographically and in all matters. We are determined to see peace return to Chad shortly, arms laid down, peaceful negotiations started, and the Chadian people moving toward construction and building.

The brother commander said that France has embarked on a step which poses a threat to Chadian unity by drawing up a latitude line inside Chad which has become a border inside the coutnry.

Discussing the Jamahiriyah's attitude toward the cause of the Namibian people's struggle, he said that the Jamahiriyah believes that all the African countries must pay the tax of duty by supporting the struggle of the people of South Africa, by arming the political and revolutionary organizations they are arming the people of Azania themselves.

The Jamahiriyah, he said, believes that all the African countries are Frontline States. It also believes that it is necessary to intensify the blockade and the boycott of the racist regime in South Africa, and that Africa should stand in the face of the countries that help the South African regime — indeed, boycott these countries.

In conclusion, the brother commander pointed out that Libyan-Senegalese relations will benefit the two peoples and Africa. He added: In the past, enemies plotted against us and won to some extent. But we have defeated them and we have triumphed over those enemies. Our African willpower and our Islamic spirit have triumphed. We are now victorious in spite of them.

SIERRA LEONE

Brig Gen King Nominated Presidential Counselor

AB040939 Paris AFP in French 0813 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Freetown, 4 Dec (AFP) — Brigadier General Sam King, former deputy chief of staff of the Sierra Leonean Armed Forces, has been nominated presidential counselor to the new head of state, General Joseph Momoh, it was learned on Tuesday from official sources.

Brig Gen King assumed his duties on Tuesday, officials of the Presidential Palace told AFP, but they refused to specify the exact role to be played by the new counselor. Brig Gen King was deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces during the time Gen Momoh was chief of staff, before he succeeded last 28 November, to President Siaka Stevens as head of state.

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives France's Nucci in Pya

AB041616 Lome Domestic Service in French 0616 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Mr Christian Nucci, the French minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation and Development, who arrived last Monday in Lome, went to Pya, where he was received in audience yesterday evening by President Gnassingbe Eyadema. The two men reviewed current issues, bilateral relations between France and Togo, and a report on the latest session of the French-Togolese Joint Commission in Paris. Mr Nucci noted the economic recovery efforts of Togo and reaffirmed France's desire to support this effort so that Togo can ensure a better tomorrow for future generations. President Eyadema and the French cooperation minister also discussed current major African problems and the next France-Africa summit. Let's listen to Mr Christian Nucci as he spoke yesterday evening before the press.

[Begin recording] [Nucci] I have been in the region to take part in joint commission sessions with Congo and very soon with Benin. And it seemed quite normal for me to come and greet his excellency, President Eyadema, with whom, evidently, France has very close relations. I will also take the opportunity while here to brief him on the latest development in the deliberations of the joint commission session which took place recently in Paris with my friend and colleague, Mr Koffi Amegah, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

The visit is also quite normal and natural because, as the minister of cooperation, I am in charge of the file on cooperation with Togo. We were able to note first of all that the results, registered by the country, the Togolese people and inhabitants, show that the country is on the right path for economic recovery and that its efforts must be continued and also that France will once again be at Togo's side to assist it in its recovery efforts which are indispensable if the country is to prepare its future generations to assume greater responsibilities. At the center of our discussions are evidently the various current major African problems because, as you know, I have just in the past few weeks met with various heads of state so it is also an occasion for me to convey to your president what I heard and what other presidents want me to convey to him.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, we observe that your visit comes just before the France-Africa summit which is scheduled to take place on 11, 12, and 13 December. You certainly discussed the summit with the head of state.

[Nucci] Certainly we discussed various issues, particularly, under what conditions the major problems can be discussed, and especially the economic situation. As you are aware of, President Eyadema sees to all these problems. He expressed the wish for the effective transfer of technology and that on this occasion, either the heads of state or the ministers can discuss these various problems, that is the problems of the development of Africa, Africa's economic situation and hence other issues that will arise such as the problem of indebtedness, and the fight against the drought. We also have the problem of organizing a kind of triangular traffic, a triangular cooperation for the conveyance of food aid to the Sahel countries, starting from Togo. If certain countries like Togo have surpluses in the production of some goods and other Sahel countries have deficits, France can intervene to transport Togo's surpluses to the Sahel countries. This is also one of the topics to be discussed by all means at the Paris summit.

[Reporter] Concerning the indebtedness of African countries, will France have concret proposals or precise initiatives to offer?

[Nucci] Last week, during the visit of Sengalese President Abdou Diouf, who is also OAU chairman, the president of the republic had the opportunity to raise this issue. We are believe that the indebtedness issue is one that should be seen in a global context on the international scene. But this problem should mainly be posed in relation to the economic situation. If one wants to accelerate the capacity for reimbursing these debts, economic conditions must be created to generate revenue in order to precisely ensure the development of these countries so these debts can be paid. In this connection we recommend international solidarity: efforts must be made by the countries of the North to somewhat correct the economic disorders that have been the rule for some years now; secondly there must be an effort in the economic field to redress the development conditions. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Further on MPLA-Labor Party Congress in Luanda

Machel Message

MB040839 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0834 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Message read by Mozambique President Samora Machel to the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party in Luanda on 3 December — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, and commander in chief of FAPLA; comrade delegates, invited guests: It is with great joy and profound emotion that we attend this congress. For us, it is a privilege to be present at this historic occasion of holding the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. We are honored to be with you during this very important moment when the Angolan people, through their vanguard, examine the path they have travelled and draft directives for the advancement of the Angolan revolution. Our peoples have always been together. They have always fought side by side and our struggles are closely linked. That is why we, Frelimo militants, also feel that we are militants of the MPLA-Labor Party. [applause]

We are certain that the decisions you will make here will constitute a new driving force for the advance of the Angolan revolutionary process. These decisions will also be of great significance for us Mozambicans and will have a profound impact throughout southern Africa. [applause] Everyone in our region is anxious. There are great expectations for the results of this congress.

Comrade President, we have closely followed the Central Committee report that you presented to the congress. It constitutes a clear and deep examination of the path followed since the party's first extraordinary congress. Through it, we were able to have a clear picture of the struggle, difficulties, victories, and advances in the life of the Angolan people during this important phase. On this occasion, we cannot forget to mention the historic moment 10 years ago when under the leadership of the immortal leader, our late comrade and brother Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, the MPLA proclaimed before Africa and the world the total and complete independence of Angola. [applause] We then shared the hopes and expectations of the fraternal people of Angola. Their unwavering determination to confront and to overcome the many dangers which threatened the young nation was for us a source of inspiration for our own struggle. We share with you the suffering, pain, joy and victories you experienced in the second war of liberation. Following the holding of the first MPLA congress and the subsequent creating of the MPLA-Labor Party, the existing ties binding our two peoples, states and vanguard organizations were strengthened further. The decisions adopted by the first MPLA congress had a profound impact throughout the African Continent. They constituted a qualitative advance in the struggles waged by the African peoples and all the oppressed peoples worldwide for their total political, economic, and social emancipation. [applause]

The struggle of the Angolan people, under the leader of the MPLA-Labor Party, became a banner for revolutionaries worldwide. That is why imperialism tried and is still trying to destroy it. The importance of the Angolan revolution can be measured by the volume of efforts mounted by imperialism to defeat it. [applause] Imperialism resorts to all forms of maneuvers to annihilate the young Angolan nation through the use of political and economic boycotts, direct acts of aggression, and the most sophisticated forms of subversion. However, all attempts have failed. The attempt to divide the OAU with regard to the admission of the People's Republic of Angola into the organization failed as did the maneuvers aimed at isolating it politically and diplomatically.

Today, the People's Republic of Angola is a state that is recognized, respected, and viewed as having prestige at both African and world levels, as was clearly demonstrated by the recent holding of the nonaligned countries' ministerial conference in Luanda. [applause] The continued acts of aggression mounted against Angola by the South African Armed Forces and the armed bandits who are supported and led by this regime have been and will continue to be defeated. The struggle waged by the Angolan people has been victorious and will continue to be because their cause is just, because their political line is correct, and because they have the MPLA-Labor Party, a vanguard that is capable of leading and guiding them. [applause]

The struggle! [Crowd shouts: "continues"] The struggle! [crowd shouts: "continues"] The struggle! [Crowd shouts: "continues"] Victory! [Crowd shouts: "is certain"] Victory! [Crowd shouts: "is certain"] Victory! [crowd shouts: "is certain"]. Thank you, friends. [applause] Nothing will prevent the Angolan people from building in their freed fatherland a just, prosperous and happy society — a society of peace and tranquility. [applause]

Through you, Comrade President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, we extend our very special greetings to FAPLA for the way it has been able to deal with the tasks assigned it during these difficult and testing years. [applause] FAPLA is an impenetrable steel wall that stops all acts of aggression mounted against the Angolan people. FAPLA has been promoting national unity and burying tribalism, regionalism and racism. [applause] The victories achieved by FAPLA in repulsing armed acts of aggression by Pretoria and its daily fight against armed bandits is a source of pride for all Africans, a source of inspiration and encouragement for all fighters for liberty and independence.

Comrade President, comrade delegates, we bring to this congress warm and fraternal greetings from the Mozambican people who, like the Angolan people, are experiencing a difficult but glorious period in their history. The Mozambican people are experiencing a difficult period caused mainly by the wars of aggression they have faced for 2 decades.

Following the defeat of colonialism in 1974 and immediately after the achievement of national independence, our people were forced to confront the war mounted against them by the rebel, racist and minority regime of southern Rhodesia. After its defeat, the racist South African regime became the main center of aggression against our country through its armed forces and

through the use of banditry which sows seeds of destruction among defenseless civilians. The nonimplementation of the Nkomati Accord as well as the nonobservance of the Lusaka pledge in relation to Angola confirm the aggressiveness and belligerence of the Pretoria regime and its disrespect for internationally recognized rules of coexistence.

The Mozambican people, under the leadership of the Frelimo party, are more than ever before determined to continue the struggle for the total and complete elimination of the armed bandits, who are an armed wing of the racist army, and to struggle for the establishment of peace and tranquility in our country. We are fighting a war imposed on us and the Mozambican people are actively engaged in the implementation of the economic and social guidelines laid out by the Fourth Frelimo Congress. The two highest priorities outlined by the supreme party organ are the defense of the motherland and food production to end famine.

The Mozambican people, led by the Frelimo Party, are dedicating their efforts to achieve these two objectives. In several areas of our economy and despite all the difficulties, we have registered considerable progress. Our party has increased its membership, has organized its grassroots organizations, and has developed a solid popular base. All attempts to divide our people along tribal, racial, regional, or religious lines have systematically failed. The Mozambican people continue and will continue firmly united around their vanguard party whose political guidelines express their legitimate interests and aspirations. In the military arena, the recent victory achieved in storming the main base of the armed bandits in Gorongosa in Manica Province constituted an important operation. [applause] Zimbabwean Armed Forces participated in this operation, which reveals the deep ties between our two peoples in the region and the need to coordinate efforts against a common enemy.

Comrade President and delegates: The independence of Angola and Mozambique, which which were popular and were achieved through national liberation struggles, have deeply changed the correlation of forces and the geopolitics of southern Africa. [applause] The creation of a Marxist-Leninist party based on the traditions and the fighting experience of our peoples is an important advance for the progressive forces in our region. New concepts about the nature of the state, the organization of society, and socioeconomic development serving the masses were introduced on this part of our continent. Our parties correctly defined the basic contradiction in our region, the contradiction that opposes the southern African peoples to the South Africa racist regime, the contradiction between freedom and oppression, between equality and discrimination, between independence and domination.

Our parties correctly applied the internationalist principles in linking their struggle to the struggle of all revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces in the world to support the liberation struggle of the colonized peoples in our area. The progress achieved in southern Africa with Zimbabwe's independence forced imperialism to change its strategy, and this led to an increase in its open and aggressive policy, the objective of which is the annihilation of our victories, of our states, and of our independence, which was so arduously won. In the past we fought side by side against colonialism, and today in the same trench we are facing the aggression carried out by imperialism against our young and popular states. The MPLA-Labor Party and the Frelimo Party leadership as well as the Angolan and Mozambican peoples are fighting today with unwavering determination and heroism to build in our countries a just, free, prosperous, and socialist society. We are sure, we are quite sure, that as in the past, we will overcome all obstacles, we will defeat all our enemies, and we will achieve a final victory. [applause] Today, as in the past, victory is certain. [applause]

Comrade President and delegates: Peace, as it is desired by the southern Africa peoples, will not be possible until the apartheid regime is dismantled. To perpetuate its existence, the Pretoria racist regime is oppressing the South African people, colonizing Namibia, and waging aggression and destabilization maneuvers against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe.

The popular rebellion in South Africa, the armed struggle for national liberation waged by the Namibian people, the failure of the policy of aggression against other southern Africa countries, and its growing international isolation are leading the racist regime to a situation of despair. Inside South Africa, the revolt against apartheid is taking on a new dimension, and it is evident in the inability of the regime to neutralize this revolt either by the use of brutal repression or by the introduction of cosmetic changes in the fascade of apartheid. [applause]

The South African people today are not afraid to face the giant repressive apartheid machinery. During this phase of the struggle, we can already begin to see a nonracial South African society emerging. In the popular manifestations, in the demonstrations against the regime, in the funerals of the victims of oppression, blacks, whites, Coloreds, participate... [break in transmission]. [applause]

The Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people firmly support the ANC in its strugle for freedom, equality, democracy, and justice so that all people of all races and colors in South Africa can become citizens of one single motherland. [applause] The Frelimo Party and the Mozmbican people support until final victory the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership in its struggle for freedom and independence. [applause]

Comrade President and delegates: The Mozambican people are closely following this important event in the life of the Angolan people as they hold the second MPLA-Labor Party Congress. From Cabinda to Cunene, hopes for a peaceful future are high among the Angolan people, a future where peasants, workers, revolutionary intellectuals, and other workers could make this beautiful motherland of heroic sons, which is already the pride of our continent, grow. [applause]

The message we bring is one of increasing the unity and solidarity between our peoples, which is firm under the most difficult conditions. We are determined to build scientific socialism in this region of southern Africa. We have common enemies, our struggle is a common one, and our two people have faced the same aggression, economic sabotage, destruction of infrastructures and massacre of defenseless populations. Our two peoples have

faced systematic destabilization and terrorism. We must unite ever more and coordinate our efforts in our struggle. The Frelimo Party reiterates its will to strengthen the fraternal ties of friendship and cooperation already existing with the MPLA-Labor Party. To the Angolan people who have magnificently organized the second MPLA congress and to the Luanda people who have recieved us very warmly with friendship and happiness, we sent our sincere thanks. [applause]

Kanimambo [preceding word in Shangaan, meaning thank you], Angolan people. Kanimambo, MPLA-Labor Party. Kanimambo, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Struggle: [crowd: continues!] [repeated three times]. Victory: [crowd: is certain] [repeated three times]. From Cabinda to Cunene [crowd repeats three times]. Thank you, comrades.

Zambian Representative Speaks

MB051326 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0833 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Message read by Grey Zulu, vice president of Zambia and secretary general of the United National Independence Party [UNIP], to the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress — live, in English with superimposed Portuguese translation; processed from Portuguese]

[Text] The struggle! [Crowd shouts: "continues"] The struggle! [Crowd shouts: "continues"] The struggle! [Crowd shouts: "continues"] [applause]

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, distinguished heads of delegations and invited guests, distinguished delegates to this MPLA-Labor Party Second Congress, comrades: Allow me first of all to thank you, Comrade President, and through you the MPLA-Labor Party, for the invitation extended to UNIP to attend this Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party and the 10th anniversary celebrations of the Angolan revolution. We also express our sincere gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to us upon arrival and during our stay in your great country. [applause]

On behalf of his excellency the president, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, and on behalf of UNIP, the government, and the people of the Republic of Zambia, I bring warm fraternal greetings to you, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the MPLA-Labor Party, and to the government and people of the People's Republic of Angola. [applause] We wish your congress and celebrations great success in continuing your tremendous and heroic steps toward a new and independent society.

Let me take this opportunity to warmly congratulate you, Comrade President, for your historic and brilliant report on behalf of the Central Committee to the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress. I listened attentively and I was highly moved by the immense achievement in building a vanguard party despite the problems confronting your country. Your scientific approach clearly shows that you continued to follow the path laid down by the late comrade, Agostinho Neto. [applause] You have, among other things, identified the need to emphasize the growth of the party while at the same time ensuring that the right people with the right qualifications joined the party.

The development of the party's grassroots toward increasing productivity through creativity, socialist emulation, applied science and technology, and discipline will undoubtedly result in the development of Angola as a whole. These strides make us more than hopeful that the Angolan revolution will always be victorious. We support you in these efforts which form the basis toward building a self-reliant and independent Angola, free from capitalism. Only a strong party such as the one you are building will enable you to defeat poverty and its problems of hunger, ignorance, disease, crime, corruption and, above all, the expolitation of man by man. [applause] This scientific approach to party development will defeat tribalism, regionalism, nepotism, and, above all, idealistic ideologies that will endeavor to counter the success of your revolution.

Your second congress is an important event that signifies the glory and victory of the popular masses who, through the leadership of the immortal son of Africa and Angola, the late Comrade Agostinho Neto, successively launched a popular revolution against imperialism and exploitation in Angola. After 11 November 1975, the MPLA-Labor Party continued to consolidate its victory and began the honorable task of building a new society founded on Marxist-Leninist principles. It has been a worthwhile struggle against internal and external aggression. The powerful forces of imperialism and the persistent aggression by racist South Africa which aided the forces of internal reaction have failed dismally in their attempt to destroy the Angolan revolution.

UNIP and the people of Zambia have always supported and will continue to support the Angolan revolution. [applause] Our roots of cooperation are strong and deep. We have a similar cultural heritage and together we sacrifice to fearlessly fight against imperialism and shed our blood in the process, all for the defense of our heritage and the genuine freedom of our peoples. When the MPLA successfully launched its first offensive on the eastern front and throughout your liberation struggle, the leadership and cadres of the MPLA-Labor Party lived and worked with us in Zambia. Our spirit of cooperation is the result of the strong fraternal relations established by the immortal Agostinho Neto and his excellency the president, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, between our two parties and peoples. [applause]

UNIP pledges to sustain the bonds of warm fraternal relations and shall always and at all costs continue to support the popular will of the Angolan people under the leadership of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the MPLA-Labor Party. [applause] Together, we pledge to continue to build solid foundations that will support the continuation of the struggle against imperialism in this region and beyond. [applause]

In supporting your revolution, UNIP strongly condemns the racist South African aggression against your country. We condemn the countries and forces that work to undermine your revolution and finance and morally support bandits and reactionary elements against your revolution. [applause] We call upon the international community to openly and strongly support the

Angolan revolution and exercise pressure on those supporting the forces that are trying to destroy the Angolan revolution. We reiterate our position on the presence of Cuban troops in Angola which is an internal matter concerning two sovereign states and, therefore, has nothing to do with the independence of Namibia. [applause] We, therefore, call upon the international community to pressure the racist South African regime to immediately withdraw from Angola and to apply UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia to the letter.

The so-called policy of constructive engagement which, in fact, is used as destructive engagement by racist South Africa and its supporters in southern Angola, Namibia, and all the Frontline States, will not resolve anything. The real problem in the region is not the withdrawal of Cuban troops or the pouring of huge sums of money to support the South African aggression and intransigence; the problem lies with the racist South African regime itself. This is demonstrated by the fact that Angola was willing to enter into and concluded an understanding in Lusaka for the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola. This was, however, shamelessly violated by the South Africans who, instead of withdrawing, decided to continue operating in Angola, killing innocent people in the process. South Africa continues to maintain a presence in southern Angola, violating Angola's sovereignty.

The second example is that of the Nkomati Accord which Mozambique entered into with South Africa. Yet again, South Africa persisted in its naked aggression against the sovereign state of Mozambique, which was willing to achieve peace in the region. These two examples demonstrate Africa's disposition and sincere approach to the question of peace on the one hand. On the other hand, they exemplify that the barbaric and aggressive orientation of the racist regime continues to be the main cause of insecurity in our region.

Zambia reiterates its unreserved and strong support for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of the ANC and SWAPO, respectively. [applause] We shall continue to render all necessary material, moral, and diplomatic support to our compatriots and brothers until the elimination of the last vestiges of imperialism and colonialism from the African Continent. We, therefore, call for mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa. South Africa must also unconditionally release Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners both in South Africa and Namibia. [applause]

South Africa is a moribund state. In its decay, it shamelessly dehumanizes the human being. It perpetuates a barbaric economic system based on slavery in the 20th century. Zambia is amazed that the so-called civilized nations can ever speak of constructive engagement with such a brutal regime that exists in the 20th century. [applause] How can we ever hope that the nuclear arms race can be solved by nations that support such an inhuman and evil system in the age of computers and technology?

Apartheid is a system that cannot be reformed but must be fought against and dismantled at all costs by all peace-loving nations. [applause] If it is allowed to continue, southern Africa will be engulfed in a major bloodbath in which the lives of many innocent people will be lost. Zambia, together with the fraternal and sister parties in the frontline region, will continue to work tirelessly in order to defeat the apartheid regime even if it means having to make more sacrifices than we have already made. [applause]

For this reason, it is Zambia's belief that bilateral cooperation among the peoples and parties of the Frontline States is fundamental and should be extended into bonds of stronger unity among the peoples themselves. This cooperation must be viewed within the context of SADCC cooperation. This unity is one of the most fundamental pillars that will help us during the victorious resistance to South African aggression and imperialist maneuvers. It will become a major instrument to reconstruct our economies in order to be self-reliant and to meet the basic needs of our people. It is only inside our own individual nations in the region and under the leadership of our revolutionary parties that we shall form the major basis for genuinely solving the problems we face at the individual, national and continental levels.

Comrade President, finally we wholeheartedly salute the popular Armed Forces of Angola for their steadfast commitment (?against great odds) to defend the people's revolution in Angola. They are a living testimony of the valor of the African people in the era of the anti-imperialist struggle. [applause] We laud the revolutionary efforts of the youth of Angola, the great fighters of today and tomorrow, the builders of a new Angola, the torchbearers of the Angolan revolution. They continue to fight and to sacrifice for the glory and honor of the masses of Angola and Africa. [applause] We salute the Angolan women for their brave commitment in defense of Angola, demonstrating unique historic qualities of the great African women. In the 15th century these qualities were demonstrated by (Nzinga) of (Mumtamba) here in Angola, [applause] leading her people in the resistance movement against imperialism. We further salute all the workers, peasants, and revolutionary intellectuals of Angola for their ever-growing zeal in reconstructing a new progressive society in Angola, free of exploitation. [applause]

We congratulate you, Comrade President, and wish you success at this congress and in your noble task of building a strong and prosperous Angola. Your victory will continue to lead Angola to greater heights of revolutionary successes. [applause] A strong Angola is a strong Zambia. United [applause], we shall build new progressive societies and imperialism shall forever be defeated. [applause] Long live Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live the MPLA! [crowd shouts: "Long live"] The struggle, [crowd shouts: "continues"] Victory! [crowd shouts: "is certain"] [applause]

No Plenary Session Scheduled

MB050757 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The biggest political event in Angola in the past 5 years has begun today with the 4th day of proceedings for the MPLA-Labor Party Second Congress. The important decisions that will be reached in this congress will permit all of us to face with optimism and serenity the complex and elaborate tasks for the next 5 years. According to the schedule of the Congress activities,

the political and economic committees will be convened the whole day, today, and there would be no plenary public session.

MOZAMBIQUE

Bridge Destroyed by 'Saboteurs' From South Africa

MB061050 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] A 22-meter span railroad bridge was sabotaged late last night at the 80th km on the Maputo-Ressano Garcia railway line, 8 km from the South African border. An official source told AIM that the sabotage action was carried out by a specialized sabotage team infiltrated from South Africa. The bridge's span was destroyed with explosives and several pillars were damaged. The source said that the specialized team was accompanied by armed bandits. After sabotaging the bridge, the entire group attacked and plundered the Incomati railway station situated near the bridge. The bandits and saboteurs withdrew toward South Africa, the source said.

In the past weeks, the Mozambican authorities have denounced systematic violations of Mozambican airspace by airplanes and helicopters coming from South African territory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Establishment of Black Property Rights

Heunis Comments

MB051205 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1142 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 5, SAPA — The need for additional land in greater Soweto was evident but efforts should also be made to use available properties more effectively, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. In a statement from Pretoria, the minister added land could be more effectively used by, for example, giving more attention to the possibility of higher density housing. Mr Heunis was giving impressions of his official visit yesterday to Soweto, Dobsonville, and Diepmeadow.

Two aspects he would follow up immediately in cooperation with the responsible institutions were the creation of more space for greater Soweto's youth to use, and greater private sector involvement in providing employees with housing.

"My visit convinced me the areas are definitely not slums or only large dormitories, but that they are in fact serving the varying needs of the communities in question over a wide spectrum," he said.

"At the same time I was struck by the fact that the informal sector was making visible progress in greater Soweto. This is an encouraging sign of success with a policy which the government regards as very important."

Mr Heunis said he was also impressed by the calmness which prevailed in all the areas and by the friendliness and goodwill displayed by the inhabitants.

"The job-creating programme is in full-swing and it is being implemented, not only to the short-term advantage of the unemployed but also for the creation of an improved infrastructure, which is a long-term investment," he said.

On housing, the minister said he believed the private sector could become involved to an even greater extent than at present in providing housing for their employees.

"This also applies to financial institutions and their willingness to finance housing projects for black people.

"I shall give urgent attention to this aspect early next year," Mr Heunis said.

Official on Implications

MB051029 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis' announcement on freehold rights for black South African citizens has received favorable reaction everywhere. The director general of constitutional development and planning, Dr Andreas van Wyk, spoke today in Pretoria on the implications of the announcement.

[Begin video] [Correspondent Riaan Nel] In a statement in Pretoria, Mr Heunis said legislation to provide for a choice between the 99-year lease system and full property rights for blacks will hopefully be conducted through the 1986 parliamentary session. It will mean that any black person who is a South African citizen or a legal immigrant will be granted full property rights in all black residential areas where the 99-year lease system is valid. The conditions of legal presence or the so-called Article 10 rights will fall away. All appropriate black towns in South Africa already qualify for the lease system. The director general of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr Andreas van Wyk, spoke further on the implications of the announcement and possible effect on the black property market.

[Van Wyk] The announcement will not have an immediate, drastic effect on the black property market. There is a shortage of land in the metropolitan areas. There is a need for better utilization of available land, but as these problems are solved you will probably get an appreciable black property market and in this connection a very important role can be played by the private sector, especially by financing housing for blacks and by other help, for example help to employees to obtain housing.

[Nel] Does this announcement not imply that there will be drastic deviation from the traditional influx control measures?

[Van Wyk] The measures you are referring to are facets of a broader (?problem) in urbanization of [words indistinct]. The government is looking at urbanization policy in connection with the President's Council report. This aspect goes back many years

to the (Riekert) commission report. This announcement is in line with a development which one could lead back to, for example, the (Riekert) recommendations. [end video]

Officials Praise Announcement

MB050631 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, UCASA, Mr Steve Kgame, has described the decision by the government to grant freehold rights to all blacks who qualify as an important development which will have a favorable effect on the current political situation. He expressed the hope that blacks would give black urban councils the credit they deserved, now that freehold had become a reality.

The mayor of Soweto, Mr Edward Kunene, said the decision would do much to alleviate the housing shortage in black residential areas, and raise the credibility of black municipalities. He was now convinced of the seriousness of the government in its reform effort.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said that citizens of the independent national states who lived outside those state and had lost their South African citizenship would automatically regain their citizenship and qualify for freehold. He said this had important implication for black house ownership, as financial institutions would now advance loans more readily. Employers would also be more prepared to finance housing for their employees.

Black Sash Comments

MB050658 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The Black Sash says the government decision to grant freehold property rights to some Africans is important ideologically, but in the view of the organization's national president, Sheena Duncan, in practical terms the new deal means little.

[Begin Duncan recording] Giving of freehold title is very ideologically important for the white community, particularly for members of the National Party, who have taken away the freehold rights that black people enjoyed in the past. But I do not believe that it has any practical effect. The present 99-year leasehold is in effect as good as a freehold title, because it is... [change of thought] The 99 years start again every time the house changes property. It is important, but it does not in any way relax the provisions of influx control, it only means that people who have Section 10 rights will now be able to buy a house with freehold title rather than a 99-year leasehold. [end recording]

Defense Minister Says New Constitution Needed

MB050551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says a new constitutional structure will have to be created so that all minority groups in southern Africa can enjoy justice. He expressed the hope that everyone in the country would accept next year's challenges. In his Christmas message, Gen Malan said that this year all members of the Defense Force had accepted new challenges with distinction. He said the defense force had done its duty, often under difficult circumstances.

Le Grange Defends Police Against Critics

MB051039 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0908 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 5, SAPA — Critics of the police seemed to ignore the truth in their wish to propagate a negative image of the force, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. He was addressing a passing out parade at the police training college at Bishop Lavis.

"They shun anything that could dispel their beliefs," Mr Le Grange said. He praised the young policemen and said they had made a statement to the community that they were on the side of the law-abiding and peace-loving majority.

Mr Le Grange said the police force was irreplaceable in the South African community and it was born out of a communal desire to live in peace and move about without fear of people or organisations that posed a threat to safety. He said the police force was not more important than the society in whose service it stood and that it could do nothing that was not in accordance with the instructions given to it by society through parliament.

"In the present circumstances of politically motivated unrest, a determined effort is made by the enemies of our way of life to drive a wedge between the police and the community."

"An attempt is made, even through legal actions, to plant seeds of mistrust in the police in the hearts and minds of all our people."

"While the police force is not beyond criticism, it does not deserve the ongoing attack it receives from certain quarters. I find it a pity that those politicians and public figures who so shamelessly and wrongly describe the police as fundamentally racist, authoritarian and stupid and who claim its members are poorly trained, ill-equipped and of poor calibre are not here today to recognise the truth."

He said the critics did not care to acquaint themselves with the modern police force.

"They (critics) should wipe the wool from their eyes and recognise the truth. They may also realise what support the police is receiving from the peoples of this country in its relentless fight against crime."

He said the force would not relent in its bid to serve and protect law abiding citizens or in its search to bring to justice "those criminals who wish to usurp the country and hand the political power to their communist masters."

"We will also not relent in our efforts to maintain a situation in which the political, economic and social development of our

country and its peoples can prosper peacefully and promote negotiation wherever that is necessary."

Comments on Emergency

MB051850 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1849 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Dec 5, SAPA — It was still premature to recommend the lifting of the state of emergency in Cape Town, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in an interview today. Mr le Grange, who was in Cape Town to take the salute at the passing-out parade of 120 policemen and 18 policewomen at the Bishop Lavis Training College, said the situation had improved. He ascribed this to the "positive attitude of the law-abiding residents and leaders."

Mr le Grange said it was too early to comment on the merging of the South African and South African Railway police as the matter was still being discussed. Asked if there was enough interst among people wishing to join the police to bring the total force up to 87000 men within 10 years, he said the applications received by the Bishop Lavis College last year alone were three times more than the college could accommodate at that stage.

However, there had been some expansion at the college and colleges in Pretoria, Chatsworth and Bishop Lavis could now cope with the new influx. He admitted that it could take up to 14 years to attain the new level of the force.

ARMSCOR on Netherlands Arms Sale Allegations

MB042030 Umtata Capital Radio in English 2000 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The government-owned arms company ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Company] has declined to comment on reports that ammunition was supplied to South Africa by Dutch nationals. The allegations have prompted an official investigation into the reported sale. Dutch police have raided two places in Rotterdam and have confiscated files which are believed to be linked to a reported shipment of morter shells to South Africa this year, but Dutch officials have declined to identify the targets of their searches.

The government in The Hague believes it is highly unlikely that a shipment did take place. Dutch nationals' involvement in arms trafficking to South Africa is in violation of a law endorsing the UN arms embargo against the Pretoria government. Under the statute, it is illegal for a Dutch national to ship arms to South Africa regardless of its point of origin.

Naval Command Structure To Be Reapportioned

MB050559 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The command structure of the South African Navy is to be rationalized in order to utilize limited resources more effectively. Announcing this in Pretoria, the chief of the Navy, Vice Admiral Glen Syndercomb, said the Navy's six functional and area commands would be reduced to two, which will be known as the Western and Eastern Naval Commands.

The dividing line between the two areas would be on a longitude just east of Knysna. Adm Syndercomb said that Commodore (C.H. Bennett) had been designated as officer commanding Western Naval Command, and promoted to rear admiral from 1 January. The other appointment is to be announced later.

PCP Leader Applies for Labor Party Membership

MB050626 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The leader of the People's Congress Party [PCP], Mr Peter Marais, has applied for membership of the Labor Party. His decision is likely to spell the end of the PCP, which won only one seat in the election for the House of Representatives last year, and two through a by-election and a court decision. Some of these members of parliament left the party to form the Democratic Workers' Party, which is now the official opposition in the house.

University, Church Leaders Meet With ANC, PAC

MB060703 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0654 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 6, SAPA — A group of five Matie (University of Stellenbosch) and four Ikey (University of Cape Town) students, including an NG Kerk minister, held "impromptu" talks in Harare yesterday with the African National Congress [ANC] after meeting at an emergency session of the World Council of Churches [WCC], the Afrikaans morning newspaper *DIE BURGER* reported today. The meeting follows shortly after another group of Maties had their passports withdrawn by the government because they intended having talks with the ANC. ANC and PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] leaders had attended the WCC meeting as observers and, on Wednesday, were granted time to air their views.

Meanwhile, 37 South African representatives at the meeting issued a statement in which they said that they had met the chief secretary of the ANC, Mr Alfred Nzo, and a PAC leader, Mr Ngila Meundane. On Wednesday, the South African delegation had a four-hour exchange of views during a closed session, *DIE BURGER* reported.

It was the first official contact between church leaders of the SACC [South African Council of Churches] and "freedom organisations," a statement issued after the meeting said. There was a very "useful" exchange of views on how to overcome apartheid and how to bring about peace in a just way, the statement said.

According to a statement issued and signed by DS [Reverend] Ben Kruger of the observatory congregation, Mr A.R. Briggs, E.M. Conradie, R.M. Haden, S.H. Heyman, M. Kade, Miss Lizl Kruger, Mr J.C.R. Liebenberg and R.M. Williams, they said they were a group of Christians who were undertaking an ecumenical tour of Zimbabwe to gain as much knowledge as possible to get a better understanding of the country. On the way to

Zimbabwe, they had heard of the emergency meeting and decided to attend as observers. They were a Christian group primarily interested in the role of the church in Zimbabwe. During the meeting they had received an invitation to have an informal talk with members of the ANC. The ANC group consisted of the chief of publicity, Mr Thabo Mbeki, and two members of the executive committee, Mr Mac Maharaj and Jacob Zuma.

"We do not claim to represent any university, student organisation, church or church group. Since this matter is of a sensitive nature, no further comment will be issued," the statement adds.

Meanwhile, the rector of the University of Stellenbosch, Prof Mike de Vries, last night said the university was completely unaware that the five Maties would visit Harare.

Further on Meeting

MB060811 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0800 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Harare, Dec 6, SAPA — South African church leaders met officials of the African National Congress [ANC] and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] in Harare on Wednesday, it was confirmed last night. The churchmen, in Harare for the World Council of Churches [WCC] talks on aiding the South African churches in their confrontation with apartheid, met separately with the two nationalist movements. They were represented by the president of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], Bishop Manus Buthelezi, the SACC administrator, Mr Dan Vaughn, and several others.

Bishop Buthelezi said in an interview published today that South African church leaders had held consultative talks with the movements in the past, but the Harare meetings had been the first to be held "on a certain formal level." He declined to disclose details.

An ANC spokesman said the ANC delegation was made up of the organisations secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzo, the treasurer, Mr Thomas Nkobi, and others. The PAC delegates included the organisations secretary for labour, Mr Ngila Muendane, a member of the central committee, Mr Vusumuzi Make, and the PAC chief representative in Harare, Mr Elias Musaka.

A PAC spokesman described the talks as "intensive" and said his delegation had discussed with the churchmen "many issues ranging from the definition of the struggle in Azania to the type of society we are all fighting for in that country."

Meanwhile, informal discussions between officials of the movements and South African churchmen, including Nobel peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, have been going on during the last three days.

Bishop Tutu said although the South African Government was against contacts with the exiled movements, "it is as self-deceptive as it is futile for the Boers to try and block consultations between countrymen at this crucial time."

In Septemebr, several South African businessmen led by Anglo American Chairman Mr Gavin Relly went to Zambia to meet members of the ANC led by its president, Mr Oliver Tambo.

In Cape Town today, *DIE BURGER* newspaper reported a group of five University of Stellenbosch and four university of Cape Town students, amongst them an NG Kerk minister, held "impromptu" talks in Harare yesterday with the ANC after meeting at the WCC session.

The meeting followed shortly after another group of students — Stellenbosch "Maties" — had their passports withdrawn by the government because they intended having talks with the ANC. ANC and PAC leaders had attended the WCC meeting as observers.

Tutu To Begin Campain for Sanctions in April

MB041735 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Bishop Desmond Tutu says he will start campaigning for sanctions against South Africa if no fundamental changes are made to apartheid by April next year. The date coincides with the 6-month deadline given by Commonwealth leaders during their summit in the Bahamas recently. The bishop says apartheid cannot be reformed, it has to be dismantled completely.

The bishop is one of several leading church leaders who are attending a World Council of Churches meeting in Harare to discuss ways of peacefully ending apartheid. He told reporters that certain conditions will have to be met if there is a peaceful resolution to the country's problems. He said these are the immediate lifting of the emergency, the release of all detainees, and that exiles be allowed to return home. He also urged talks between the government and leaders freely chosen by the people. Bishop Tutu also said the he would do everything to meet with ANC leaders while in Harare.

Ciskei President Speaks on Independence Anniversary

Predicts New Era of Reform

MB041217 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei says he believes that at long last meaningful reform is about to take place in southern Africa, heralding a new era of peace, progress, and prosperity. Speaking at Zwelitsha at the main celebrations marking Ciskei's 4th year of independence, he said that nations of the subcontinent could not exist apart from one another as they were interdependent and possessed what he termed an integrated physical structure.

What was needed, he said, was a commitment on the part of all leaders of southern Africa to the dismantling of apartheid so that relations with the rest of the world might be normalized.

Speaking at the independence celebrations at Pedi, the Ciskeian minister of justice, Mr (David Tsekani), said there were groups

who did no work but roamed around southern Africa encouraging young people to boycott classes and fomenting revolution. These people sought to discredit orderly government and seize power for themselves.

Ciskeians, he said, should ignore what he called these misguided militant revolutionaries and take note of the depressing record of Third World countries which had sacrificed their hard-won prosperity and yielded to racial hatred in reverse and petty squabbles.

Warns Zwelitsha Residents

MB042010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1918 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Zwelitsha, Dec 4, SAPA — Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe today warned of possible retaliation against residents of Zwelitsha township who boycotted government celebrations in Zwelitsha last Saturday. He said the government could make the residents live "like an island in the area" and withhold their electricity and water supplies.

"The very water you drink is subsidised by the government and you have an obligation to the government when there are celebrations you have got to attend," President Sebe said.

"I must remind you that the government is not dependent on you."

The president denied knowledge of the formation of the vigilante group which recently assaulted government officials, students and residents in the township. The resident's stay-away from the celebrations was attributed to their anger over the vigilante incidents. President Sebe warned residents that if they were not "for us, it must be clear you are against us."

Police Ban End Conscription Campaign Meeting

MB041530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 4, SAPA — Police have used emergency regulations to ban a meeting planned for tonight by the End Conscription Campaign. The police divisional commissioner for the Western Cape, Brigadier C.A. Swart, issued the banning order today.

The meeting was scheduled for 8 pm in the Congregational church hall, Belmont Road, Rondebosch, and was to have taken the form of a panel discussion on conscription. A police spokesman said no reasons were given in the banning order.

Durban Reporters Resign Over COSATU Handling

MB050813 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Virtually the entire political staff of the *DAILY NEWS* has resigned, apparently over the paper's handling of last weekend's launch of the trade union federation, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. Three senior reporters handed in a letter of resignation on Tuesday, giving detailed reasons for their dissatisfaction. Carmel Rickard has the full story.

Yesterday all three were informed their resignations had been accepted, and that they should leave with immediate effect. The three are political reporter and parliamentary staffer, (Mike Robertson), political reporter (Roger Smith), and labor reporter, (Billy Paddock). It is understood they are concerned at what they saw as political intereference by the editor in their stories about the launch of COSATU. They claim he refused to use certain stories based not on the stories' merit, but on his own bias against COSATU. They also complained about what they thought was his uncritical handling of anti-COSATU statements by KwaZulu's Chief Buthelezi.

Unemployed Workers Movement Supports COSATU

MB042058 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2053 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 4, SAPA — The Unemployed Workers Movement [UWM] has pledged its support to the Confederation of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], unemployment initiative. COSATU is South Africa's newest and most powerful federation of trade unions.

The UWM, a organisation that has been fairly active in the Western Cape in the past few months, has had its leadership depleted by detentions during the recent wave of unrest. A number of its members arrested three weeks ago have only just been released.

In a statement to the press, Mr Shaaheed Mohamad, a spokesman for the organisation said that the UWM greets the launching of COSATU with great enthusiasm. We see the launch as a milestone in achieving working class demands and aspirations, the spokesman said.

The UWM salutes the spirit of the COSATU resolution on unemployment. With millions out of jobs and underemployed it is imperative that the trade union movement and all unemployed co-operate with one another. The struggles of employed and unemployed are inextricably linked.

The UWM strongly supported COSATU's approach of a national drive to organise the jobless into a united force. It is important for this employed/unemployed alliance to press for issues such as adequate unemployment benefits, anti-retrenchment, anti-overtime and anti-scabbing measures.

The UWM also strongly condemned the insensitivity of the SADF, their recent troop search in Crossroads, which was described as invading people's homes and ignoring basic human dignity.

President's Office Moved From Pretoria to Cape Town

MB041511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 4, SAPA — The cabinet held its last Pretoria meeting of the year today, and the office of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said Mr Botha would move his office to Cape Town from tomorrow for the 1986 parliamentary session. All further cabinet committee meetings this year would also be held in Cape Town, the president's office said in a statement.

New Shipping Service With Mozambique Set Up

MB050748 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Increasing trade between South Africa and Mozambique has led to the establishment of a new shipping service linking the two countries. A representative of the agents for the service said Mozambican coasters [as heard] are now calling at Durban harbor every 4 weeks. The service, he says, deals with break-bulk and general cargo, and fills a need that is not provided by the two other services operating between Durban and Maputo.

Students Union Holds Meeting in Durban

NUSAS President Speaks

MB040730 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0613 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Durban, Dec 4, SAPA — The political crisis in South Africa and the state of emergency had opened up increasing opportunities for the National Union of South African Students [NUSAS] to mobilise people against apartheid, NUSAS President Mr Brendan Barry said in Durban last night. He was speaking at the opening of the NUSAS congress at the University of Natal. The congress was moved to Durban at short notice after it was banned under the state of emergency regulations from being held in Cape Town.

The opening address was delivered by the UDF [United Democratic Front] national president and former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Curnick Ndlovu. Mr Ndlovu is a listed person and may not be quoted.

Mr Barry said the banning of the NUSAS congress was a retaliation by the government for the protests and mobilisation of white students by NUSAS in the past year. While NUSAS faced new and difficult conditions, the intense political turmoil had made previously complacent students concerned about the future of the country.

"The climate is riper than ever before for progressive answers to our country's problems," Mr Barry said. The changing climate among whites had also allowed NUSAS to take a more active role in the white community as a whole.

Re-Emergence of ANC Cited

MB050824 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0726 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Durban, Dec 5, SAPA — One of the most significant events of 1985 had been the re-emergence of the African National Congress on a public level locally and internationally, a former president of the Nation Union of South African Students (NUSAS) said in Durban last night. Addressing NUSAS's 63rd annual congress, Mr Andrew Boraine, who is also a former United Democratic Front executive of the Western Cape, said it was clear the ANC was confident and was preparing itself for a future in South Africa.

The publicity the ANC had received through its talks with the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and business leaders, and the attempts by Afrikaans students and church leaders to meet ANC leaders, had made many white South Africans see it as a significant body. But the ANC had also re-emerged on a mass level, through songs, the ANC flag at funerals and the march on Pollsmoor Prison to demand the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

This was in clear contrast to the political crisis facing the government, which had failed to implement real reforms and was losing white support.

While there had been a move to make the townships ungovernable, there had also been the growth of "people power," through mass funerals, the Vaal Triangle rent boycott, the consumer boycott and an attempt to redefine the content of education.

Turning to the PFP-initiated Convention Alliance, he said it should not attempt to become an alternative to the struggle of the masses and try to define the nature and pace of change and opposition to apartheid.

East London Students Pledge To Rebuild Schools

MB041403 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Pupils from East London's Duncan Village township have agreed to help build new schools and have pledged not to boycott classes when schools reopen in the new year.

All school buildings in the area were destroyed or damaged in recent unrest.

The agreement has been reached after months of negotiation between National Party member of parliament Petro de Pontes, the Duncan Village Residents Association, and local representative student bodies.

In an effort to normalize the situation in the township, a project has been planned in which temporary school accommodation will be built, and later converted to permanent accommodation. The 1.5-million-rand scheme is to be submitted to the government for approval.

Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson

5 Dec Evening Report

MB051655 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1658 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Dec 5, SAPA — Here is the 7 pm unrest situation report, issued by the SAP's public relations division:

The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

At Umlazi, near Durban, desks were set on fire at a school. A man was slightly injured when he attempted to stab a policeman at the school.

In Soweto (Witwatersrand), extensive damage was caused to a school when it was set on fire. In the same area, a post office vehicle was destroyed by arsonists, while a man was arrested for stoning a private vehicle.

This afternoon, a hand grenade was hurled at a police vehicle, seriously injuring one of the occupants. A black woman, who was also injured in the incident, was arrested.

At Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, petrol-bombs were thrown at SAP vehicles and a bus. The bus was extensively damaged. Police arrested eight men in connection with these incidents.

6 Dec Morning Report

MB060619 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0617 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 6, SAPA — Following is police unrest situation report to 8 am, issued by the public relations division of the SAP:

Minor and isolated incidents of arson and stonethrowing occurred overnight in the Port Natal, Eastern Province, Western Cape, East and West Rand police divisions. Damage in all instances were minimal.

In Pretoria, Police arrested eight black men for distributing inciting pamphlets. At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, an SA Police vehicle was stoned. Police dispersed their attackers with shotgun fire. A man was slightly injured and arrested.

At present 949 people are being held in terms of the emergency regulations.

Violence in Soweto

MB051638 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Outbreaks of violence are reported from Soweto near Johannesburg. Sources independent of the police say a petrol bomb hurled at a police vehicle missed its target and hit instead a couple and their 4-year-old child. The three have been seriously injured. Police are also reported to have broken up a funeral gathering twice during the day.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB060701 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Negotiation With Opposition

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 4 December says in an editorial that "Britain and the United States were, up to now, the only two countries that did not liaise with the ANC." Therefore the announcement that the Reagan administration is going to get in touch with the ANC should be regarded as an important development. At the same time, Dr Chester Crocker's commentary on the ANC creates the hope that the United States will not fall into the same trap as other countries. According to Dr Crocker, the ANC does not represent all the facets of South African society. Concluding, it says, "the recent talks between the state president and leaders of independent and self-ruling states confirm that there are groups that are not militant and that are prepared to negotiate openly."

Lifting Emergency

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 5 December says in an editorial that "the violence in South Africa's black residential areas had to calm down some time or another," because it was conspicuously maintained by instigators. Now it has calmed down to such an extent that the emergency situation has been lifted in various districts. It is too early to speculate because agitators will certainly try very hard to continue the violence, but it is hoped that this is the beginning of the end. The question is, what now? "Certainly we are not going to sit still and breathe a sigh of relief because peace and order are returning to the country, satisfied that we can show the world that the white government of South Africa cannot be simply overthrown." Now South Africa has the opportunity to show something greater, namely, that it is determined to maintain peace and justice in the country.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 5 December reports that the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union has taken a company to court over the firing of an employee for wearing a United Democratic Front badge on his work overalls. The day before the dismissal the company had introduced a new rule "prohibiting the promotion of any political cause or organisation," the article says.

Mamelodi Funeral

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* comments on the mass funeral held in Mamelodi and notes, "not one stone was thrown, nor was there any need for security officers to fire one tearsmoke cannister." Whether they like it or not, it says, security officers at scenes such as this are a source of provocation. "The situation was simply ripe for trouble. But, because there were no security officers in sight to provoke the mourners, nothing happened."

Union Activities

The newspaper reports in another article: "Police have apparently cracked down on trade union leaders and some are believed to have gone into hiding following the launching of the consumer boycott in Pietersburg." Geraldine Popedi, an administrator of the South African Allied Workers Union, told the newspaper she "was questioned for several hours by the Security Police about the union's activities and the consumer boycott before she was allowed to go." Three other unionists have expressed fear after police demanded to see them at their offices this week, the article says. The general secretary of the Black General Workers Unions said "police visits to union offices have 'almost become our daily bread.' "

In another article in the same edition the *SOWETAN* notes that two memebrs of the Azania Confederation of Trade Unions and one member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa are still being denied passports. The Trade Union Council of South Africa, "usually regarded as conservative," has said they will make fresh representations to the government on behalf of the unionists.

Consumer Boycott

Another article in the same edition reports that the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee has announced that the consumer boycott is definitely on until 2 January, following the distribution of two sets of pamphlets which said the boycott had been called off. "The first batch of pamphlets urging residents to ignore the boycott were distributed in the townships by the 'Peoples Awareness Committee' over the weekend. Confusion deepened yesterday with the distribution of another batch of pamphlets, this time by the 'Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee,' also stating that the boycott has been called off." A spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee told the newspaper "both batches of pamphlets were fake. Organizers of the boycott have accused the police of distributing the pamphlets," the article says.

Nel on Unrest

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 5 December carries an article by Tony Stirling which says the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, "yesterday disclosed statistics to *THE CITIZEN* indicating a drop in the number of incidents of serious unrest of about 49 percent between October and November." Nel told Stirling there were 1,435 incidents of serious unrest recorded during November, compared to 2,790 the previous month. *THE CITIZEN* "was unable to obtain any firm statistics for the number of deaths which could be attributed to unrest over the two months," Stirling says. "Mr Nel attributed the drop in unrest incidents to effective action taken by the security forces, particularly in removing the instigators of unrest." In the interview with Stirling, Nel criticized the view of Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert of the Progressive Federal Party that government policy was a major cause of unrest. This was naive, Nel said, and "even should the Government reach an accommodation with the moderate Black leaders in South Africa which satisfied their demands through its reform policy, an end to the violence could not be anticipated," Stirling reports. The reason is that the "ANC and its cohorts — who were causing the unrest — did not believe in any solution other than through violent revolution." Nel said "there were, however, encouraging signs. He mentioned the high attendance rate at recent matriculation examinations in one of the worst affected unrest areas, the Western Cape, and an offer by school children to help rebuild schools which had been burnt down," Stirling says. "But he was adamant in expressing the view that instigation was the major factor behind the unrest and that the drop in incidents recorded by the security forces was attributable to the fact that agitators were being curbed."

Addressing the problem of intimidation within the townships, Nel said," 'Information from the security forces suggests that the high attendance at yesterday's (Tuesday's) funerals in Mamelodi was in large measure due to threats of harsh action against those two did not attend,' " Stirling reports. " 'The use of the necklace (the stringing of a burning tyre around a victim's neck) was among the type of threats made.' "

Pretoria Boycott

In another article in the same edition, *THE CITIZEN* reports that the black boycott of white businesses in Pretoria "has flopped — although there is confusion about whether the organisers, the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee, have called it off." The article adds: "From township sources it appears that the boycott was doomed from the start — many blacks saying that were now being 'pushed too far' and that they were determined to do their Christmas shopping." Representatives of the committee had a meeting with the regional manager of the Public Transportation Company (PUTCO), and a PUTCO spokesman said "it is understood that the committee — shelving the earlier calls for the boycott — has now decided to call for one early in the New Year instead," the article says.

Diplomats at Funeral

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE CITIZEN* says: "There is something quite offputting at the sight of foreign diplomats attending a mass funeral of unrest victims not only to demonstrate their sympathies with the families of the victims but to make a political point — and one disadvantageous to the Government of the country in which they are guests." "No foreign country can share our present trauma; no foreign country, through its representatives should openly and publicly show its partiality towards one side in the trying times in which we live," it says. "It's time foreign governments got the message: Keep your noses out of our domestic affairs."

U.S. Trade Ban

In a second editorial in the same edition, *THE CITIZEN* comments on the introduction of the Liberty Double Eagle, and says "the greatest capitalist country on earth, the United States of America, has introduced a new principle into international trade — ban the sales of an overseas product and jump into the market yourself with your own." "Using a trade ban to feather one's own nest suggests the Yankees know how to make a fast buck from their 'principles,' " it says.

Foreign Debt

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 5 December, in a report by John Tilston, says, "More foreign loans are likely to be included in the foreign debt standstill when Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis formally announces its extention." "It now seems increasingly likely that the standstill net will be widened to include some of the $10,3bn (R28,6bn) so far excluded," Tilston writes. "The disappointing performance of the commercial rand and further intense pressure expected on the currency in the next few weeks may provide compelling arguments for a widening of the net." Tilston also says that Chris Stals, who is head of the Stand-Still Coordinating Committee, told the newspaper "that a number of matters were still being discussed with foreign bankers and with mediator Fritz Leutwiler before the formal announcement could be made."

Restraint at Funeral

In an editorial in the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* says: "The virtue of practising restraint is showing results. This week, the SAP faced the choice of interfering at the Mamelodi mass funeral or keeping a low profile. They played it cool, and the funeral — a highly politicised event — took place without incident."

Regional Service Council

In a second editorial, the newspaper notes that more and more people are wondering whether the Regional Service Council (RSC's) will ever see the light of day. There are several drawbacks to the proposed RSC system, it says. "Not least is the fact that it presumes functioning black local authorities — and right now, these are as rare as duck's teeth in the major black areas. Another problem is the inherent racial nature of the system, based as it is on racially segregated local authorities. And finally, of course there's the heavy opposition from business and industry to the various levies proposed ..." The date of implementation for the RSC's has been put off again, until mid-1986, it notes. "Could there be a rethink in the wind?"

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 5 December reports that a young Naledi man who is a UDF "activist and supporter of the Soweto Youth Congress," has claimed that "he had been assaulted by troops for almost two hours as he was driven around Soweto in an armoured vehicle." The man said the incident occurred on Sunday, the article said.

Freehold Rights

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* comments on Minister Chris Heunis' announcement on freehold rights and notes he "managed to envelop in murky language the real meaning of his public statement." Blacks will now have the right to own property in areas to which they are "designated" the editorial says. "Again we have the arrogant assumption that blacks may propose but whites dispose. The Government is offering what should be a basic right as if it were a gracious concession, and it may still be locked to the often elusive Section 10 rights. And for this it wants gratitude as well."

Further on Funeral

In a second comment, *THE STAR* lauds police for their restraint at the Mamelodi funeral and their lack of official reaction to Winnie Mandela's participation. "Had the police stepped in to stop her — as was their strict right — there might have been explosive consequences from the huge excited crowd. Instead they turned a blind eye, as they seem to have done on several other recent occasions concerning Mrs Mandela."

COSATU

In the same edition, Mike Siluma examines the political role of the newly formed Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), and says the bold stand taken by the congress at its inception has "prompted suggestion that South Africa could be seeing the beginnings of the first independent workers' political party." Some of COSATU's critics accuse it "of being merely a logical extension of an orchestrated political campaign to render South Africa ungovernable," he says. But while the organization "has said it would not shy away from political issues, its leaders have made it abundantly clear that its priority was to look after the interests of workers." It has also said it will not align itself with any political grouping, Siluma notes. "The view that COSATU is part of a plan to make the country ungovernable and to attack homeland leaders has also been rejected by labour observers, who point out that emergent trade unions got involved directly in politics long before COSATU was formed," he adds. "Observers warn that at the moment the two main traditions of unionism can be found within COSATU — one class-based and the other in favour of links with the national liberation movement. How COSATU will take up political issues will be determined by debate within COSATU and nature of the problems," Siluma concludes.